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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Thursday—On the eastern bank of the Windau, headquarters report, Kubyli, northeast of Kurszany, was captured. The Germans are approaching the town of Shavli from the southwest.

On the Dubissa the Russian northern wing was driven back in a southwesterly direction by an encircling movement. The German foremost line reached the highway of Betygola Ilglice.

South of the Niemen the Russians retreated towards Kovno, after stubborn fighting at Dembowa, Ruda and Kozliszki, 300 prisoners and two machine-guns being captured. During the pursuit the Germans gained 45 fortified positions, facing Kovno, on the Mariampol-Kovno highroad.

East of Przemysl the situation is unchanged.

Northeast of Zurawno, General von Linsingen's troops brought a Russian counter-attack to a standstill. Further south the fighting still goes on for possession of the hills east of Halicz and west of Jezupol, nine miles north of Stanislau. Stanislau is in German hands, 4500 prisoners and 13 machine-guns having been captured.

Thursday—Headquarters report that on the east of the Lorette height a hostile attack collapsed, also on the southeast. The last group of houses in Neuville, most of which were captured by the French May 9, has been left to the French.

South of Neuville the Germans repulsed repeated French attacks.

Southeast of Hebuterne the fighting continues, a French attack being repulsed with heavy losses.

In Bois-le-Pretre, another French attack was also repulsed with great French losses. The fight for part of the advanced German trenches is proceeding.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9—An official communique states that the Turkish batteries on the Anatolian coast of the Dardanelles successfully shelled the Allies' artillery, their camps in the Seddul Bahr sector and transports. A transport, which was hit, caught fire, finally capsizing and sinking.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NISH, Thursday—The press bureau announces that a German aeroplane flying near the Bulgarian frontier landed owing to an engine defect, a German officer and a non-commissioned officer carrying official papers being arrested, and the aeroplane seized.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Thursday—An official communique reports severe artillery fighting north of Arras.

Wednesday night and Thursday morning the French carried the houses at Neuville, which the Germans still held, and the whole village is now in French hands.

In the "Labyrinth" the French progress continued, especially in the southwestern part.

In the Hebuterne district, despite a violent bombardment, the French extended their positions around the Tous Vents farm.

In the Tracy-le-Mont district, at Queenvieres farm, a hostile counter-attack Wednesday night failed, the French retaining the whole of the captured ground.

Wednesday—An official communique today alters the phrase in last night's communique from the east of Arras to the east of Armentieres and adds that in the outskirts of Le Pretre wood the French carried several lines of German trenches, two at one point and three at others, capturing 50 prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Thursday—The general staff report that in the Shavli region the fighting continued Monday and Tuesday.

Toward Kovno, between the Niemen and the Wirballen railway, the Germans progressed slightly in the forests of Kozlovoruma.

On the Dniester, the Russians successfully repulsed Austro-German attacks on the Ugartsberg-Zydoczow front Monday night and Tuesday, taking over 800 prisoners, including 10 officers and five machine guns.

On the left bank of the Dniester the fighting continued against large Austro-German forces, which had crossed the river at Zurawno.

Wednesday—The general staff report that in the Shavli region, the Germans, with forces regrouped, attacked stubbornly towards Dubie. The Russians evacuated the village Monday, concentrating before Shavli. On the lower Dubissa, the Russian progress develops satisfactorily.

North of Rawa, on the left of the Vistula, the Germans again used poisonous gases.

In Galicia, stubborn fighting continued on the left of the Wiznia, where the Germans succeeded, Sunday, in driving back the Russians. In counter-attacks, nevertheless, the Russians took some 200 prisoners.

On the Dniester front, fighting occurred Sunday and Monday between Tysmenica and Lukwa, the Austro-Germans making fruitless attacks on the right bank. On the left of the Dniester, near Jurawno, the Austro-German forces have been increased, invading the forest as far as the railway.

Thursday—The general staff reports that the Black sea fleet, on Monday, bombarded Zungulbak and Kozla, on the northern coast of Asia Minor, destroying a coal establishment and quays not previously demolished and sinking two Turkish steamers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Thursday—General Cadorna reports the continuance, Monday and Tuesday, of operations directed at clearing the Austrians from the right bank of the Izonzo and establishing strong bridge-heads. Favored by conditions of ground, the Austrians are resisting obstinately. Progress is also difficult owing to the broken bridges and roads along the lower part of the river resulting from extensive floods. The Italians have occupied Monfalcone, on the left of the lower Izonzo. In the difficult Monte Nero region the Italians occupied an Austrian position. Near Caporetto, 70 Bosnian deserters surrendered.

On Wednesday morning an Italian dirigible flew over Fiume, dropping bombs on military places. When returning the dirigible descended near Luzsin island and caught fire, the crew being captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Thursday—An official communique states that the first Italian attack in force with an infantry division against the bridgehead of Gorizia was repulsed on Wednesday, with heavy Italian losses, the Italians retreating and abandoning several guns. The same result attended hostile attacks near Gradisca and Monfalcone. The fighting continues east of the Ploecken pass and there is reciprocal artillery fire on the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontiers.

BRITISH PLAN FOR THE SUBMARINE PRISONERS SHOWN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—Speaking as first lord of the admiralty in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Balfour announced that within the last few days a German submarine had been sunk, six officers and 21 men of her crew being taken prisoners.

Regarding the treatment of submarine prisoners, Mr. Balfour stated that for some weeks no substantial difference between the treatment of the German submarine prisoners and other war prisoners had been made. He further stated on behalf of the government that arrangements are being made under which the treatment will be not merely substantially but absolutely identical.

This, he said, does not, it is scarcely necessary to add, indicate any change of opinion as to the character of the acts in which these prisoners have been concerned.

It is still held that these practises are not merely in flagrant contradiction, both of the letter and spirit of the laws of war, but are in themselves mean, cowardly and brutal.

It must be remembered, however, that the submarine attacks on defenseless vessels are far from being the only violation of law and humanity of which the Germans have been guilty.

The government are, therefore, of the opinion that the submarine problem cannot be treated in isolation and that the general question of personal responsibility shall be reserved until the end of the war.

Mr. Balfour further stated that the question would be immediately considered in communicating the statement to the German government so that there would be no longer any excuse for the solitary confinement of 19 British officers.

Wednesday—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Asquith stated that the total British casualties since the outbreak of the war until May 31, including the Dardanelles, but not including the navy casualties, reach 10,955 casualties of all kinds among officers and 247,114 among other ranks, a grand total of 258,069 officers and men. The territorial Indian and colonial casualties, he said, were included in the above figures.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Typical view in Fiume, Croatia, Austria-Hungary

MORE DETAILS OF TIGRIS OPERATIONS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—The secretary for India states that reports of the advance up the Tigris and the occupation of Amara show that as a result of the action on May 31-June 1, a hostile force, which had been threatening Kurna, became completely demoralized, no resistance apparently having been offered to a small party pursuing by the river.

Although the strength of the force arriving at Amara in small launches was insignificant, the entire garrison numbering over 1000 surrendered, including the Turkish civil governor of Amara, Halim Bey, commandant of the force recently opposing the British at Kurna and Said Ullah, commandant of the two fire brigade battalions.

Shortly after the occupation of Amara the advanced guard troops of Daghastani's column, which had retreated from the Karkha valley, entered the town and were captured, the remainder of the force estimated at about 2000 fleeing and leaving a heavy gun in the British hands. The remnant of the enemy who so far escaped capture are retreating in a disorganized condition, many having discarded their arms.

TUBE EXTENSION TO MATTAPAN IS NOW ADVOCATED

Harvard Improvement Association to Make Study of Feasibility of Carrying Washington Street Tunnel to Outskirts

Solution of Dorchester's street car transportation problem, for many years an enigma to legislators, railway engineers and other officials, is about to be attempted by the Harvard Improvement Association which meets tonight to lay final plans for an exhaustive study of the feasibility of extending the present Washington street subway through Roxbury and Grove Hall, to Mattapan.

It is the purpose of the association to organize the several civic bodies in the districts through which the proposed tunnel extension would pass into one working committee and next fall to be ready with a bill for the Legislature providing for the project.

Alonzo E. Yont, president of the association, has announced the names of three members of his organization who are to serve on a committee of five in general charge of the movement. Solomon Lewenberg, a Boston attorney, will be chairman of the committee, and with him will be associated Col. Thomas F. Doherty and James C. Clark, the latter a past president of the association. The names of the remaining two members will be determined later.

After the movement is definitely launched at tonight's meeting this committee will begin immediately the work of placing the plans before the Grove Hall Improvement Association, the Mattapan Improvement Association and other similar organizations.

President Yont said today that the plans include retaining for the summer months a competent engineer who will consider all phases of the project, working in conjunction with the committee which will submit its report probably at the opening meeting of the association next September. The report also, said President Yont, in all likelihood will embrace a properly drawn legislative bill.

In explaining the proposition President Yont said the movement comprehends the complete removal of the elevated structures from the entrance of the tunnel at Oak street, Boston, to Dudley street, and constructing on practically the same route a tunnel. From Dudley street the plan is to run the tube approximately under Warren street through Roxbury to Grove Hall and thence under Blue Hill avenue direct to Mattapan. The exact

(Continued on page ten, column three)

CITY PLANNING IDEA REPORTED SPREADING FAST

Convention in Detroit of Landscape Architects and Other Designers of Town Growth and Beauty Discuss Methods

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DETROIT, Mich., June 9—When a good comprehensive plan for developing a city has been worked out, what practical means are best for putting it into effect?

This question occupied much of the time of the seventh national conference on city planning which closed three days of sessions here Wednesday night. In a speech Wednesday on the subject, Robert P. Witten, secretary of the city plan committee of New York city, said it was important to get the city planning body in the closest possible touch with the regular city government, and as soon as possible, to make it a part of the city government.

"The typical city plan commission in America," he said, "is made up of a number of citizens who are not city officials and who serve without pay. A commission thus organized has certain advantages in the initiation of any new function. Appointed solely for city planning purposes, the commission will devote itself unreservedly to that work. It will take a broad view of the scope of city planning. All this presupposes that the commission is given adequate appropriations.

Ideal Planning Board

"A citizen commission of this kind has serious drawbacks when it comes to the official adoption and carrying out of a comprehensive plan. In the first place it is difficult to see how a commission thus constituted can be given anything more than advisory powers—that is, powers of investigation and report. The city plan affects so continuously, vitally and broadly the administration of the city government that it does not seem consistent with good administration to delegate such far-reaching power to an appointive committee of citizens.

"Moreover, a number of the city's departments and officials are necessarily at work planning the city's physical development in so far as particular functions are concerned. Any comprehensive plan will lose much in practical efficiency and result in much duplication of effort unless worked out in close touch with these departments and officials.

"All this is so important that in making a city plan authority in any city instead of turning at once to the citizen commission plan the ground should be thoroughly gone over to see to what extent existing official agencies can be effectively used. Only in case this search for appropriate official material is unsuccessful should the alternative of a commission made up entirely of non-official members be availed of, and then only as a temporary expedient. It will usually be best to make up the commission partly of official and partly of non-official members.

"The power to confirm tentative plans submitted by the city planning authority should be vested in the regularly constituted governing authorities of the city. The city plan authority should, however, be granted an opportunity to consider and report upon every matter affecting the integrity of the city plan, and action contrary to its recommendation should require a two-thirds vote of the governing authority."

Purpose Explained

Richard B. Watrous of Washington, secretary of the American Civic Association, and a member of the executive committee of this conference said Wednesday afternoon in an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The conference, with its 250 delegates, represents a gain in the general interest in city planning all over the United States, which is rapidly becoming an intelligent interest. It has been slow work getting before the people just what the movement means. Alert, progressive business men are keen to adopt new things to systematize their own business.

"In erecting a new factory, such a man,

(Continued on page 11, column four)

ROBERT LANSING GIVEN ACTING SECRETARYSHIP

WASHINGTON — Robert Lansing, counselor of the state department on Wednesday received his formal appointment as secretary of state ad interim.

Following is the text of the President's designation of Mr. Lansing as acting secretary:

The White House, Washington, June 9, 1915.

The Hon. William Jennings Bryan having resigned the office of secretary of state, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby, in conformity with the provisions of sections 177 and 179 of the Revised Statutes and of the act of Congress approved Feb. 9, 1891, authorize and direct the Hon. Robert Lansing, counselor for the department of state, to perform the duties of the office of secretary of state for a period not to exceed 30 days, until a secretary shall have been appointed and have qualified.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

STATE AND CITY JOIN IN RECEIVING CHINESE GUESTS

Four-Day Visit to Boston of Merchants From Far Eastern Republic Begins With Calls Upon Governor and Mayor

The Chinese honorary commercial commissioners, in Boston today, for a four-day visit as guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, were formally received by state and city through Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley, and entertained by the business men of the community on a trip to the Waltham Watch Company plant, luncheon at the Boston City Club and dinner at the Harvard Club.

The party arrived at the Back Bay station a few minutes after 11 o'clock last night escorted by John C. Ferguson, representing the Governor, and Lieut. Nathaniel T. Very of the Governor's staff, who had met the party at Providence. E. A. Filene, chairman of the chamber's entertainment committee; Elmer J. Bliss, president of the chamber; James A. McKibben, secretary, and other members greeted the party and accompanied them to the Copley-Plaza hotel, where a brief reception was held. Mr. Filene welcomed the commissioners to Boston and Cheng-Hsun Chang, president of the commission and member of the national council at Pekin responded, his remarks being interpreted by Mr. Ferguson.

The visitors this morning were taken by automobile to Waltham by way of Commonwealth avenue and Auburndale. At the Waltham Watch Company's works they were received by H. C. Eaton, assistant superintendent, and welcomed by Conover Fitch, vice-president and general manager, after which they were conducted in groups of 10 through the factory. Shortly after 11:30 a. m. they started back to Boston for their audience with Governor Walsh at the State House.

The return trip from Waltham was made by way of Watertown where the government arsenal was viewed. Boston was reached by way of the Charles River drive, Harvard bridge and Beacon street, the party alighting at the State House where they were received by Governor Walsh. The Governor shook hands with President Chang and the other delegates.

On behalf of the people of Massachusetts Governor Walsh welcomed the visitors. He expressed to them, through Mr. Ferguson, the wish that their visit here might be profitable and entertaining. He said the United States wants to cultivate the friendship and trade of the Chinese.

President Chang, in reply, thanked the Governor for his courtesy. He said this is the greatest republic in the world and that his party had come here to learn the ways and means employed in its indus-

(Continued on page nine, column two)

BRITISH MINISTRY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Thursday—Various royal household appointments having been announced, the new ministry is now complete except for the Irish offices.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Art and Literature—
Hackley Art Gallery, Muskegon, Mich. 7
Business and Finance.....Pages 16-17
Stock market quotations
Cotton cloth market rules steady
Steel works output increased
Weather report
Children's page.....Page 6
Editorials .....Page 20
Mexico
History and statecraft
As to the Louisiana capital
No north polar continent
Land in Canada a main resource
On organization
Notes and comments
European War—
Developments in war..... 1
No ultimatum in American note..... 1
General News—
City planners' convention 1
Nationality and religion 2
Plan to stop taking ships in France.. 2
Commencement at Worcester Polytechnic 4
Professor Taft at Wentworth..... 4
Harvard faculty changes..... 4
Roxbury Latin school graduation to-morrow 10
New Dorchester-Mattapan tunnel advocated by improvement men..... 10
Senator Lodge speech on preparedness. 11
Pan-American delegates tour..... 11
Council inspects streets before considering loan order..... 11
Political Events—
Position in Balkan states..... 3
Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings....Page 12
Special Articles—
Editorial comment 7
The universities of the world..... 5
Carlisle Indian school's advance 7
Progress on new Technology buildings 9
Sporting .....Page 18
Women's lawn tennis championship
Harvard tennis outlook
Nickalls leads in open golf
The Home Forum.....Page 19
"What is man?"
Ely Cathedral and its history

NO ULTIMATUM NOR TIME LIMIT IN U. S. NOTE

Neither Does the Document State What United States Will Do If Germany Fails to Accede to American Demands

BUT IT IS INSISTENT

Berlin Foreign Office Holds That the Frye Case Should First Be Referred to Prize Court for Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Later facts concerning the note which has gone to Berlin were learned in official quarters today. One is that the note is not an ultimatum any more than the last note to Germany was an ultimatum.

The other is that the note does not state what the United States will do should Germany fail to accede to the American demands.

An ultimatum sets a time limit for acquiescence. The American note does not weaken from the position previously taken; it is insistent, but it is not an ultimatum.

The note will be made public Friday morning. It is expected that it will reach the German foreign office by that time, but even if it is delayed, publication will not be withheld.

GERMAN NOTE ON CASE OF SHIP FRYE RECEIVED

WASHINGTON—The German note concerning the William P. Frye case reached the state department today.

The following is the text of the reply:

Foreign office, Berlin, June 7, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated April 30, 1915.

Foreign office, No. 3291, on the subject of the sinking of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich.

The German government cannot admit that, as the American government assumes, the destruction of the sailing vessel mentioned constitutes a violation of the treaties concluded between Prussia and the United States at an earlier date and now applicable to the relations between the German empire and the United States or of the American rights derived therefrom; for these treaties did not have the intention of depriving one of the contracting parties engaged in war of the right of stopping the supply of contraband to his enemy when he recognizes the supply of such as detrimental to his military interests.

On the contrary, article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of July 11, 1799, expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband. It follows, then, that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way the stopping of the supply may in the extreme case be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it. As a matter of course the obligation of the party at war to pay compensation to the parties interested of the neutral contracting party remains in force whatever be the manner of stopping the supply.

According to general principles of international law any exercise of the right of control over the trade in contraband is subject to the decision of the prize courts, even though such right may be restricted by special treaties. At the beginning of the present war, Germany pursuant to these principles, established by law prize jurisdiction for cases of the kind under consideration.

The case of the William P. Frye is likewise subject to the German prize jurisdiction for the Prussian-American treaties mentioned contained no stipulation as to how the amount of the compensation provided by article 13 of treaty cited is to be fixed.

The German government therefore complies with its treaty obligations to a full extent, when the prize courts instituted by it in accordance with international law, proceed in pursuance of the treaty stipulations, and thus award the Americans interested an equitable indemnity. There would therefore be no foundation for a claim of the American government unless the prize courts should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty; in such event, however, the German government would not hesitate to arrange for equitable indemnity notwithstanding. For the rest, prize proceedings of this case of the Frye are indispensable, apart from the American claims, for the reason that other claims of the neutral and enemy interested parties are to be considered in the matter.

As was stated in the note of April 4 last, the prize court should have to decide the questions whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, whether and under what conditions the property sunk was liable to

(Continued on page five, column seven)

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

VIEW EXPRESSED ON NATIONALITY AND ON RELIGION

English Bishop Gives Impression of Visit to Munich and Shows That True Patriotism Calls for Respect for Other's Ideals

An episode at Munich in 1914—By the Rt. Rev. Herbert Bury, Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A short time ago I gave in this paper certain ideas which occurred to me at Homburg as a result of a service, at which Germans and British worshipped together, and at which I dedicated a memorial to King Edward while the Kaiser was present to unveil it. It was impossible to conduct that service and address that congregation without feeling that true patriotism should invariably lead different races to respect each others' national ideals. As The Christian Science Monitor stands, I take it, for a wide, broad-minded and large-hearted view of world forces and world institutions, I should like to describe another experience of mine, also in Germany, though at a later date, and the evident and transparent truths it brought to all who were able to grasp them.

It is exactly a year ago today as I write (May thirteenth) that I, and some 50 of our Anglican European chaplains, were holding our annual conference together. We have it at different places and last year were invited to hold it at Munich. We were very glad to do so, as our beautiful church of St. George there was ready to be consecrated.

The Bavarian Capital

I will not, however, describe either church or service, but the attitude of the Bavarian capital toward us, as shown by its leading citizens. This I venture to think was a very much more reliable indication of what is really felt there toward British subjects than the "Hymn of Hate," which was composed, I believe, by one of their students, much excited I should fancy and far from normal as he wrote. For many years the British community had worshipped in a very inconvenient and unsuitable room in a comparatively back street, but when the city council learnt that we wished to have a church they at once granted us a site in an excellent and convenient position, and worth, I believe, at least £3000. This was very remarkable generosity in a Roman Catholic country, but they followed it up by attending officially the foundation stone ceremony which I took in June, 1912, and last year again attended the consecration service, the Ober Bürgermeister wearing his chain of office, accompanied by the other members of the council, and many leading citizens of Munich. That was a service never to be forgotton as one thinks of all that has happened since, but I shall always regard the evening as historic.

"Abend Fest"

An "Abend Fest" in Germany is quite unique, and no banquet I have ever attended in any part of the world has approached the one given to me and my chaplains and others of the community in the old Rath Haus of Munich by the city council. The floral decorations, chiefly roses, were arranged upon huge standards round about the tables, at which a hundred guests were seated, and beyond, a small grove of young birch trees with their tenderest green, some of which were also arranged round the hall, concealed a large choir of children who sang most beautifully at intervals; representatives of the government and of the university and of the press, leading bankers and business men were present, as well as the chief military commandant; the Ober Bürgermeister, wearing his very massive chain of office presiding, beaming kindliness and largeness of heart upon us all. He made a most eloquent speech, full of intelligent and friendly appreciation of Great Britain and what the Anglo-Saxon race represented, when he proposed the toast of the guests, and ended by expressing his hope that Germans and Britons might always be friends, and that "Britannia rules the Waves" and "Deuschland über alles," should ever echo and reecho together down the long corridors of Time. They had led off with "God Save the King," and sang and toasted nothing of their own, but when I called upon my brethren to repair the omission and sing "Deutschland über alles," and they responded, as only Anglo-Saxons could, the scene of enthusiasm which followed was indescribable.

Catholicity

It was with a very full heart that I rose to respond, and to say what I could "in reply to eloquent words such as one seldom could hear and which appeal to a man's deepest and most sacred experiences, his love for God and native land." "Where," I asked, "as there, could one have such an object lesson in true catholicity? Where could we have such a sumptuous and artistic entertainment as this given by hosts, all of whom are of one nationality, to guests of another, and those nationalities supposed to be none too friendly; where all the hosts are of one church, and all the guests of another, and these churches not even in communion with each other. Does not the whole spirit of this evening seem to declare that in nationality at its best, and in religion at its purest, there are forces surely calculated to draw mankind together, and not drive them asunder?" Never could any speaker have a more immediate and enthusiastic response to an appeal than that which seemed simply to leap up from every part of the room! It is upon such indelible impressions as these that I love to dwell when thinking of British and German relations when this war is over. What was expressed at Munich was at a time when South Germany was normal; what is being said and written now is thrown out impulsively, when the whole empire is excited and overwrought.

Walking Tour

From Munich I and my wife went for a month's walking tour in out of the way places in Bavaria, along the upper Danube valley, and finally, amongst the uplands of Swabia and the land of Teck, from whence the Queen of England's family have come; and there once more we had the lesson, learnt at Munich, enforced and taught, again and again, as, far away from any church of our own, we worshipped with the people of the country. Nationality and religious experiences are meant to be uniting and not disintegrating influences. This appalling struggle is called by some "A War of Nationalities" and by others "A Holy War," whereas, if we read our government papers aright, a very few people are actually responsible for it, and once undertaken a perverted sense of nationality and an utter want of any true spirit of Christianity have made it what it is.

Respect

If a man loves his country with a grateful love, akin to that he gives his father or his mother, and for the same reason; if he values and prizes beyond words his national traditions, institutions and ideals, and is grateful for what he is by nationality, not in any bragging and boastful spirit but from a perfectly natural and right-minded wish to be worthy of his country, how can he possibly do anything else but respect one of another nation for having the same spirit and regret its absence in him if he is without it? There is something wrong with our sense of nationality when it is not so. A truly patriotic Englishman must respect a truly patriotic German, and feel they have one of the main things of life in common. Infinitely more is this true of religion. To say of any member of a Christian church as I have heard again and again "He's very bitter and prejudiced" is surely to deny that he is a Christian at all. There is, at any rate, only one universal test given us by the founder of our faith as the touchstone of what is the religious spirit or its opposite, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one to another." Any one who is becoming more religious in any true sense at all, is becoming more loving, and it is quite impossible for those who are growing in love to do anything else but draw closer together in sympathy and respect and the wish to help each other. The pity of it all is that, after all these centuries, we should still have to learn, it would seem, the very elements of nationality and religion.

BRANCH LIBRARY FOR MANCHESTER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England — Didsbury has been presented with a new branch library, which makes the twenty-fourth established in Manchester. The building, which is a gift from Andrew Carnegie, stands on a favorable central site, and was designed by H. Price, the city architect. The style is fifteenth century Gothic, with tracery windows, and emblems of knowledge, literature, music and arts and craft adorn various parts of the edifice. The cost of the structure was about £5000. The library opens with about 8000 books, many of which have not previously been in circulation.

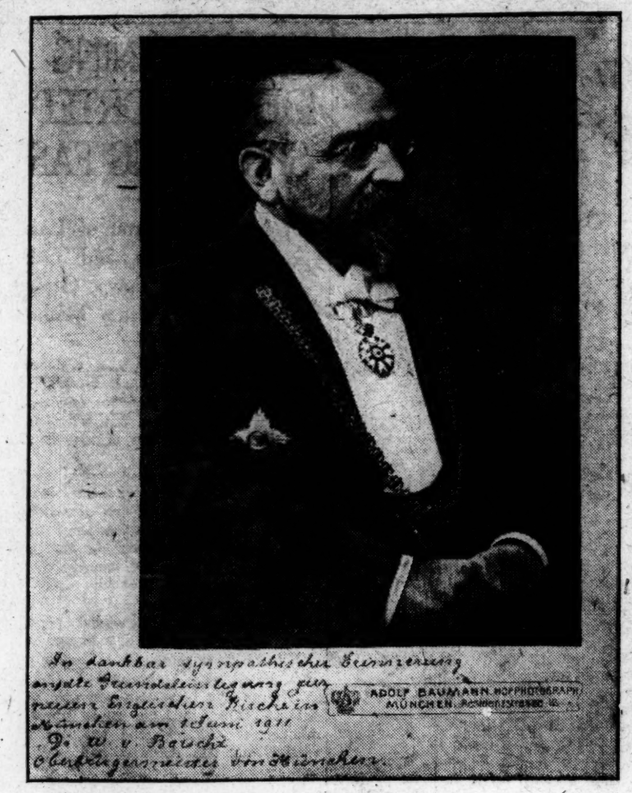
Alderman Fletcher Moss, who has for many years interested himself in providing a library for the district, performed the opening ceremony. Alderman Plummer, who presided, mentioned that Miss Margaret Ashton had also made a large contribution to the library. Among those present at the opening were Sir Alexander Porter, Alderman James Heald, Councillors Redford, Thewlis, Swarbrick, Bowden and J. C. Jones.

GERMAN REPORT ON DUTCH VESSEL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—In a written declaration to the Dutch government the German government says that after comparing the statements made by the crew of the steamship Katwyk, with the report of the commander of a German submarine, it is convinced that the Katwyk was sunk by a German submarine. The commander, the statement continues, felt sure that he had to deal with a hostile vessel, as the distinguishing marks used by neutral ships had not then been displayed in the dusk. The German government expressed its sincere regrets at the incident, in which there was no question of malicious intent, and declared itself prepared to pay full damages.

It is understood that the case of the Zaanstroom and of the Batavia V., both of which vessels are still at Zeebrugge, will shortly come before a German prize court sitting at Hamburg.



(Reproduced by Permission)

The Ober Burgermeister of Munich

[Translation of inscription on picture: In grateful and sympathetic remembrance of the laying of the foundation stone of the new English church at Munich on June 1, 1911. Dr. W. v. Borscht, chief Burgomaster of Munich.]

PLAN TO STOP STATE TAKING SHIPS IN FRANCE

Shippers Demand to Be Freed From Government Requisitioning Purchased Ships—Future Development Considered

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—Much interest at the present moment centers upon the French merchant marine and its future developments. Complaints are being made on all sides that although the post of undersecretary of the merchant marine was specially created to protect French shipping, the office has been deprived of its authority to such an extent that shipping is affected to quite an excessive degree from an abuse of the requisitioning powers of the government for war purposes.

Upon the commencement of hostilities the office of undersecretary was entirely suppressed for the term, as was stated, of the war, and the duties merged into those of the minister of the navy. In consequence of marked discontent in commercial circles and of pressure from certain sections in the Chamber, the government felt it policy, a few weeks ago, to reestablish the office, and after much difference of opinion M. Bureau was appointed to fill the post.

Appointment of this particular deputy was generally interpreted to mean that M. Augagneur, the minister of the navy, although consenting to the new appointment, meant to keep the control of this department himself. Discontent increased, and the minister of the navy was the recipient of much hostile criticism, it being alleged that he still, to all intents and purposes, ran the department of the merchant marine, and that the undersecretary was so completely kept back from all independent action that the commerce of the country was being ruined by indiscriminate government requisition and consequent paralysis of French trade.

The above questions were touched upon in a warm discussion that took place recently in the Chamber over a formal vote of a few thousand francs for this department. A notable feature of the debate was that, while the minister of the navy had much to say, the undersecretary himself was almost silent It was generally recognized that the reestablishment of this office under conditions which had greatly limited the powers of the undersecretary had proved a grave mistake. One of the most serious questions affecting the department, viz., that of regulating the requisitioning of ships for the needs of the navy was an extremely delicate and difficult one, and yet his freedom of action with regard to it had not merely been curtailed, but totally eliminated. The chamber were agreed that it was of vital importance that, on the termination of the war, shipping facilities should be put in such a condition that they could adequately cope with and respond to the needs of the country, otherwise France would be greatly handicapped both with Germany and England, whose shipping had not been affected in the same manner.

One of the speakers demanded that the undersecretary of the merchant marine should be forthwith invested with a complete independence, and that this should be defined by law by the Chamber. Finally, M. Augagneur, on behalf of the government, acceded to this point of view and admitted the necessity for the undersecretary assuming the full importance and responsibility for this office, so as to provide for the economic needs of the shipping trade.

It is expected that from henceforth this department will act in a much freer manner, and that it will, in the near future, present the Chamber with a scheme for encouraging the development and increase of the merchant shipping fleet by the aid of government subvention. A fact that has great bearing upon the situation in France is that, in consequence of the military mobilization, nearly all the private shipbuilding yards have been depleted of all their skilled labor, and consequently all construction work is at a standstill. A demand has been put forth by the shippers that since, in the present circumstances, they cannot get ships built in France, they should be relieved from having the ships which they purchase requisitioned by the government, and that such purchases should be used exclusively for commercial purposes. If this demand is granted it is believed that there will be great activity and enterprise on the part of the shippers who will not hesitate to purchase vessels wherever they can buy them. At the present moment French merchants have no option but to charter ships from other countries to carry their goods, and the result is decidedly disadvantageous to them, both as to convenience and cost.

OPINIONS GIVEN ON BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE ON WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—At the time of Signor Giolitti's recent activity in Rome a special correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse interviewed various leading Bulgarian statesmen in Sofia. According to his report, the president of the cabinet stated that Bulgaria was preserving, and would continue to preserve the strictest neutrality. Our policy, he declared, is purely Bulgarian, and that policy necessitates our maintaining friendly relations, as far as possible, with all our neighbors, and even with Serbia, now that the last incident has been settled in a satisfactory manner.

M. Toncheff, minister of finance, recalled the protection afforded Bulgaria by Austria-Hungary at the Bucharest conference, and stated that in the present circumstances of the monarchy and its Allies, nothing could be more useful than Bulgaria's attitude of strict and loyal neutrality. He further expressed the hope that upon the conclusion of the war Austria-Hungary and Germany would reward that attitude by a grant of territory. The vice-president of the Sobranje, M. Momchiloff, declared: For my party there is no other policy than friendship with Austria-Hungary, and hence with Germany. He also pointed out that at the present moment the neutrality of Bulgaria was of the greatest use to the central powers, and continued: By our neutrality we made it possible for Turkey to intervene, and by our neutrality we are checkmating Greece as well as Rumania. Neither shall we be moved or enticed from this position by the threats or offers of the Triple Entente and its partizans in this country.

M. Genadieff displayed some reticence, and confined himself to the following statement: The world is sufficiently aware of the attitude of the Bulgarian government, namely, that it is one of absolutely strict neutrality. By this neutrality we are doing you a service, which you doubtless do not underestimate, for thereby we are keeping the balance of power in the Balkans.

STUDY MADE OF THE POSITION IN BALKAN STATES

Events in Southern European Countries Show Change of Policy of One Interferes With Plans of Others

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Those who have followed carefully the course of recent events in the Balkans and their immediate neighborhood will have recognized for some time that the interests of all the neutral countries are so bound up with one another that any change in policy of one could not safely be undertaken without a previous well-defined arrangement with all the others.

For many months past the allied press chafed at the delay of Italy and Rumania. They exhausted words in their effort to show that these countries were ever "on the point of intervention." A similar line had also been followed by the interventionist press of the countries themselves. As the difficulties of the situation, however, became more apparent, so did the attitude of these journals tend to approximate more nearly to that which a just understanding of the position demanded.

If, in view of the importance of the realization of national ideals and the historic character of the moment, the Independance Roumaine declared a short time ago, neutral states, in the full assurance of the dangers that may be incurred, should decide to take part in the war, it would be desirable for them to obtain formal and precise guarantees in terms excluding all controversy as to their character and extent. Without such guarantees, the Independance Roumaine adds, no statesman would have the right to drag his country into an adventure which, for larger and smaller states alike, would be a severe test of national patriotism and resources.

Rumania

Such a clear statement of the position shows that Rumanian public opinion, or at least a certain section of it, is beginning to appreciate the difficult position of their King and statesmen. Rumania, as has been steadily pointed out, has always, in considering any change in her policy, been obliged first of all to take Bulgaria into consideration. Her statesmen had to be sure, before they decided for intervention, that Bulgaria would not take advantage of the marching north of Rumania's army corps to avenge the declared injustice of Bucharest two years ago.

Through all the months that have passed since the outbreak of war, negotiations have been steadily going forward. Rumania, as the spokesman of the triple entente, together with Serbia and Greece as the parties most nearly interested, and beyond them Italy, has been bringing pressure to bear upon Bulgaria to come to some arrangement. Bulgaria, conscious of the strength of her position as a block in the way to the free movement of all these powers, has stood out truculently for her rights. You deprived me, she has said in effect, of what I won at a great cost two years ago, in Macedonia. I will not move today unless I have restitution here, and have it promised in black and white, signed, sealed and delivered. The whole effort of allied diplomacy has been directed to securing for Bulgaria, from the three powers concerned, this necessary restitution.

Greece

Serbia, it was held, should give something, because, if all went well with the Allies, she would obtain much territory in Bosnia, Herzegovina and beyond. Rumania should give something, because she hoped and expected to spread out her frontiers over Transylvania, and then Greece should give something, because she could be secured large additional territory in Asia Minor. Serbia proved herself willing. Rumania also from the first appreciated the fact that some such restoration would be necessary if the peace of the Balkans was to be secured. Greece, however, at the critical moment, failed to come into line, rejected the offer of the allied powers, compelled the resignation of her prime minister, and persevered in that attitude of neutrality which she had announced as her policy nine months before. Yet Greece must somehow or other be persuaded. That, it would seem, is one of the points which still remain for diplomacy to settle, before any concerted movement is possible in the near east. Greece holds Kavalla. Bulgaria is fast coming to regard Kavalla in the same sentiment as France for over 40 years, regarded her lost provinces. If a permanent settlement is to be obtained in the near east, Kavalla, so diplomatists have come to see it, must be restored to Bulgaria. It was just this that M. Venizelos saw so clearly many months ago, and it was this conviction which compelled him deliberately to press upon the King the advisability of its restoration to Bulgaria, in exchange for the territorial compensation promised to Greece by the allied powers in Asia Minor.

M. Venizelos

The question which is running round Europe at the present moment is, why has the King of Greece, supported by a large body of statesmen, suddenly, in this matter, refused to be guided by a minister to whose judgment he has always hitherto subscribed, and who is acclaimed on all hands as the savior of his country and the master builder of modern Greece. Again and again it is pointed out, Eleutherios Venizelos has shown himself a past master in statesmanship, and again and again has his policy proved to be the right one, although frequently attacked when first promulgated. Why, then, it is asked, at this critical moment, should the pilot have been dropped. The answer to this question, like the answer to many others in the modern state, is not accessible to the ordinary observer of events.

A prominent European diplomatist, however, discussing the question some time ago with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, indicated a condition in Greek political history of the last decade which explains much in this connection. Some 10 years ago when the brother of the present King of Greece, who was then high commissioner of Crete, began to evidence strong autocratic tendencies, M. Venizelos, a lawyer of Canea who had done more than any other Cretan to obtain the liberty of his country, steadily showed himself in opposition. There is no difference, M. Venizelos said in effect in those days, between the tyranny of the Turk and the tyranny of the Greek, they are both alike tyranny, and so he shouldered his arms, once again went out into the hills, and proclaimed himself as opposed to the high-handed methods of George of Greece, as he had always been opposed to the tyranny of the Turk. M. Venizelos gained his point. Prince George resigned, M. Zaimis was appointed in his place, and the more democratic government of the land secured. M. Venizelos, however, was never really forgiven. When he came to Athens some five years ago and inaugurated that policy of reorganization which has resulted in a complete renaissance of his country, he was received by King George willingly enough, but never with that cordiality which would mark the acceptance of a real friend.

Aristides

Both King George and his successor, King Constantine, have shown an honest desire to support M. Venizelos, however, and if he had only had that difficulty to overcome, it is doubtful whether he would have had to resign. M. Venizelos, however, had many other difficulties. He is above all things a patriot, singularly above party and entirely devoid of any desire to serve party interests. In a country where political party runs riot, no man professing such principles could be popular in politics. As M. Venizelos travels round the near east in something like exile, his position recalls with strange forcibleness that of his great fellow-countryman of some 2000 years ago, Aristides the Just. The story is told of Aristides that when the decision was made to ostracize him, that is to say to exile him by popular vote, a peasant was asked why, when everybody knew the justice of Aristides and how he had come to be called Aristides the Just, he still voted for him to be exiled, he replied with irritation, "Aristides the Just,—the Just, am I not also just?" It is largely due to the fact that for several years past M. Venizelos has been claimed as the one man in Greece who was really a statesman, who was really patriotic and, in fact, really just, that so large a party in his country today desire to prove that there are other statesmen equally wise and equally just.

Prince George

The recent visit of Prince George to Paris and the recent efforts of Greek diplomacy have all been directed towards securing from the allied powers, without the necessity of going to war, those very conditions which M. Venizelos would have secured three months ago by the intervention of the Greek army in Gallipoli and the Greek fleet in the Dardanelles. How far they will succeed remains to be seen.

Such a brief survey of the position in the near east, especially in so far as it concerns Greece, serves to show what knee-deep depths of complexity diplomacy has had and is having to wade through, in order to achieve some semblance of agreement between all the parties concerned. As to Italy, at the moment of writing Italy is once again credited with already standing with her decision taken. She is also credited with having driven a hard bargain with the triple entente powers.

The great aim is, said a well-known diplomatist recently, that all shall move together, Rumania as the Russian left wing, and the Serbian right, then Montenegro joining up hands with Italy, which is extending a hand to France and so on to Great Britain and the seat. How far this comprehensive scheme will ever be realized it is still idle to speculate. As far as it goes, however, it is reasonable enough to be reckoned as a possibility.

NEED FOR GREATER ENTERPRISE SEEN IN BRITISH INDIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In the course of a paper read before the London Indian Association recently, on Modern Industrialism and India, S. Saklatwala said that industrialism formed the purpose and aim of modern national life. It dominated all such questions as imperialism, colonization, naval expansion, and external policy. Social legislation, and all measures of internal improvement were its fruits, and kept pace with its growth. Not merely did increase of material wealth and acquirement of material luxuries emanate from it, but also rational intellectual development. Its chief characteristic was unlimited expansion based on the idea of a world-wide market for raw materials and finished products, and its essence was competition. But this competition was hardly fair, since the competitors possessed unequal strength and had to work with unequal opportunities brought about by different conditions.

Proceeding, Mr. Saklatwala said political strength constituted the backbone of industrialism, since it could regulate both home markets and those abroad. For India real protective duties were impossible, in his view; but a great deal could be done by mutual help and cooperation, by the establishment, in other words, of a kind of industrial home rule. There was a considerable amount of money in India which could be employed as capital if it could be drawn out and properly grouped. If capital were obtained from abroad, its control should be kept in Indian hands. Indians were not wanting in financial ability, but they did not possess the necessary daring, and he attributed this deficiency mainly to want of experience and political backwardness. There should be no interference with the financial and administrative control of industries. Those who were to engage in research work should be men of high intellectual gifts, and should be sent abroad for their training. The East was not wanting in men of this type who possessed inventive genius. Others, again, must be well grounded both in the theory and in the arts of production. Their training should also be completed abroad. There was much to deplore in the wrong selections made by various bodies in India for this kind of technical education. The most neglected class in India, however, Mr. Saklatwala said in conclusion, was the workmen. These should not be regarded as producers only, and their standard of living should be raised.

As regarded markets, none should be overlooked, but at the same time competition from abroad should be fairly faced. Free trade was the best and safest policy for India. Lastly, it was of the utmost importance to advertise their wares and to employ properly qualified and equipped travelers and salesmen.

AUSTRALIAN LAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The federal government has completed the acquisition of 50,173 acres in the federal capital site territory. Small portions of the lands acquired extend over the border of the federal area into the state territory of New South Wales. The amount to be paid to previous owners is determined in the manner prescribed by the lands acquisition act, but an approximate estimate of the money involved in the transaction is stated to be £180,000.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

REPORT ON THE WOMEN'S HAGUE CONGRESS WORK

Proposal for Part in Peace Settlement as Seen in the Official Reports—Text of Miss Jane Addams' Speech

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE—Official reports of the transactions of the International Congress of Women, held at The Hague, Holland, April 28, 29 and 30, have been sent to the United States. The resolutions, platform and Miss Jame Addams' closing speech were the features of the sessions.

The principal resolution follows:

"While recognizing the desirability of the cooperation of men and women in the cause of peace, this International Women's Congress resolves to form a committee of women of all countries, specially to insure the holding of an international meeting of women in the same place and at the same time as the conference which shall frame the terms of peace settlement after the war. It further recommends to women of all nations the study of the conditions of a permanent peace with a view to representing practical proposals to that international women's meeting."

In order to carry out the above resolution the international committee of the congress recommended that this women's congress should be held in the fifth week after the official conference which is to frame the peace settlement after the war has been sitting for four weeks and that each country should send 20 delegates and 10 alternates to that congress.

The international committee of the congress also recommended that a permanent international committee or association be formed to be called the "International Women's Committee or Association for Permanent Peace," to consist of the members of the international committee of the congress, with other members coopted by them, so that each country is represented by not more than five members; the officers to be a chairman, vice-chairman, a secretary, assistant secretary and treasurer.

The objects of the international committee or association are:

(1) To insure that an international congress of women shall be held in the same place and at the same time as the official conference which shall frame the terms of the peace settlement after the war for the purpose of making practical proposals to that conference.

(2) To organize support for the resolutions passed by the International Congress of Women at The Hague, 1915.

Proposed National Committees

It is recommended that some machinery be created in each country to promote the objects of the international committee for permanent peace. (1) It will probably be necessary to form a special committee for the purpose of sending representative women to the proposed congress of women to be held at the same time as the official conference, which shall frame the peace settlement after the war; (2) for purposes of propaganda it will probably be desirable that in every country there should be a national association, membership of which should be open to those who support (a) the extension of the parl, franchise to women; (b) the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means; and who are in general agreement with the resolutions adopted by the International Congress of Women. It is recommended that the women of each country should either join existing organizations which include the above objects or should start new ones.

If this organization develops each branch should pay an affiliation fee of 25 francs to the international treasurer, and should raise as large a sum as possible for international expenses; communications and donations to be sent to Miss Manus, Plantage Parklaan 15, Amsterdam.

The international committee of the congress was constituted as follows: United States of America: Miss Jane Addams, president; Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews; Germany: Dr. Anita Augspurg, Lida Gustave Heymann; Great Britain: Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Miss Kathleen Courtney; Belgium: Mlle. Eugénie Hamer, Mlle. Marguérite Sarten; Hungary: Fräulein Vilma Glücklich, Frau Rosika Schwimmer; Austria: Frau Leop Kulka, Frau Olga Misar; Sweden: Fru Anna Kleman, Fröken Hansson; Denmark: Fröken Thora Daugaard, Fru Clara Tybjerg; Italy: Mme. Rose Genoni; Norway: Fru Keilhau, Dr. Emily Arnesen; Netherlands: Dr. Aletta Jacobs, Mevr. van Biema-Hymans, Dr. Mia Boissevain.

Text of Miss Addams' Speech

Miss Addams' speech at the closing session follows:

At this last evening of the International Congress of Women, now drawing to its successful conclusion, its president wishes first to express her sincere admiration for the women who have come here from the belligerent nations. They have come from home at a moment when the national consciousness is so welling up from each heart and overflowing into the consciousness of others that the individual loses not only all concern for his personal welfare but for his convictions as well and gladly merges all he has into his country's existence.

It is a high and precious moment in human experience; war is too great a price to pay for it but it is worth almost anything else. I therefore venture to call the journey of these women, many of them heartsick and sorrowful, to this congress, little short of an act of heroism. Even to appear to differ from those she loves in the hour of their affliction or exaltation, has ever been the supreme test of woman's conscience.

Difficulties Faced

For the women coming from neutral nations there have also been supreme difficulties. In some of these countries woman has a large measure of political responsibility and in all of them women for long months have been sensitive to the complicated political conditions which may so easily compromise a neutral nation and jeopardize the peace and safety of its people. At a congress, such as this, an exaggerated word may easily be spoken or reported as spoken which would make a difficult situation still more difficult, but these women have bravely taken that risk and make the moral venture. We from the United States who have made the longest journey and are therfore freest from these entaglements—although no nation in the civilized world is free—can speak out our admiration for these fine women from the neutral as wel as from the fighting nations. Why then were women from both the waring and the neutral nations ready to come to this congress to the number of 1500? By what profound and spiritual forces were they impelled, at this moment when the spirit of internationalism is apparently broken down, to believe that the solidarity of women would hold fast and that through it as through a precious instrument they would be able to declare the reality of those basic human experiences ever perpetuating and cherishing the race, and courageously to set them over against the superficial and hot impulses which have so often led to warfare.

Internationalism Entity

Those great underlying forces in response to which so many women have come here belong to the human race as a whole and constitute a spiritual internationalism which surrounds and completes our national life even as our national life itself surrounds and completes our family life; they do not conflict with patriotism on one side any more than family devotion conflicts with it upon the other.

We have come to this International Congress of Women not only to protest from our hearts, and with the utmost patience we can command, unaffrighted even by the "difficult and technical," to study this complicated modern world of ours now so sadly at war with itself, but furthermore we would fain suggest ways by which this large internationalism may find itself and new channels through which it may flow.

At moments it appears as if the excessive nationalistic feeling expressing itself during these fateful months through the exaltation of warfare in so many of the great nations, is due to the accumulation within their own borders of those higher human affections which should have had an outlet into the larger life of the world but could not, because no international devices had been provided for such expression. No great central authority could deal with this sum of human good will as a scientist deals with the body of knowledge in his subject irrespective of its national origins and the nations themselves became congested, as it were, and inevitably grew confused between what was legitimate patriotism and those universal emotions which have nothing to do with national frontiers.

Selection Happy

We are happy that the congress has met at The Hague. Thirty years ago I came to this beautiful place, full 15 years before the plans for international organization had found expression here. If I can look back to such wonderful beginnings in my lifetime, who shall say that the younger women on this platform may not see the completion of an international organization which shall make war impossible because good will and just dealing between nations shall have found an ordered method of expression.

We have many evidences at the present moment that inchoate and unorganized as it is, it may be found even in the midst of this war constantly breaking through its national bounds. The very soldiers in the opposing trenches have to be moved about from time to time lest they come to know each other, not as the enemy but as individuals, and a sense of comradeship overwhelm their power to fight.

This totally unnecessary conflict between the great issues of internationalism and of patriotism rages all about us even in our own minds so that we wage a veritable civil war within ourselves. These two great affections should never have been set one against the other. It is too late in the day for war. For decades the lives of all the peoples of the would have been revealed to us through the products of commerce, through the news agencies, through popular songs and novels, through photographs and cinematographs, and last of all through the interpretations of the poets and artists. Suddenly all these wonderful agencies are applied to the hideous business of uncovering the details of warfare.

Meaning Brought Home

Never before has the world known so fearfully and so minutely what war means to the soldier himself, to women and children, to that civilization which is the common heritage of all mankind. All this intimate and realistic knowledge of war is recorded upon human hearts more highly sensitized than ever before in the history of man and filled with a new and avid hunger for brotherhood.

In the shadow of this intolerable knowledge, we, the women of this international congress, have come together to make our solemn protest against that of which we know.

Our protest may be feeble but the world progresses, in the slow and halting manner in which it does progress, only in proportion to the moral energy exerted by the men and women living in it, social advance must be pushed forward by the human will and understanding united for conscious ends. The slow progress toward juster international relations may be traced to the distinguished jurist of the Netherlands, Grotius, whose honored grave is but a few miles from here; to the great German, Immanuel Kant, who lifted the subject of "eternal peace" high above even philosophical controversy; to Count Tolstoy of Russia who so trenchantly set it forth in our own day, and so on from one country to another.

Trial to Express Truth

Each in his own time because he placed law above force, was called a dreamer and a coward, but each did his utmost to express clearly the truth that was in him and beyond that human effort cannot go.

These mighty names are but the outstanding witnesses among the host of men and women who have made their obscure contributions to the same great end.

Conscious of our own shortcomings and not without a sense of complicity in the present war, we women have met in earnestness and in sorrow to add what we may, to this swelling tide of purpose.

It is possible that the appeals for the organizations of the world upon peaceful lines have been made too exclusively to man's reason and sense of justice quite as the eighteenth century enthusiasm for humanity was prematurely founded on intellectual sentiment. Reason is only a part of the human endowment; emotion and deep-set racial impulses must be utilized as well. Those primitive human urgings to foster life and to protect the helpless of which women were the earliest custodians, even the social and gregarious instincts that we share with the animals themselves. These universal desires must be given opportunities to expand and the most highly trained intellects must serve them rather than the technique of war and diplomacy.

Voices Raised for Mothers

They tell us that wounded lads lying in helpless pain and waiting too long for the field ambulance, call out constantly for their mothers, impotently beseeching them for help; during this congress we have been told of soldiers who say to their hospital nurses, "We can do nothing for ourselves, but go back to the trenches again and again so long as we are able. Cannot the women do something about this war? Are you kind to us only when we are wounded?"

There is no one else to whom they dare so speak, revealing the heart of the little child which each man carries within his own even when it beats under a braided uniform.

Reproach for Inaction

The time may come when the exhausted survivors of the war may well reproach women for their inaction during this terrible time. It is possible they will then say that when devotion to the ideals of patriotism drove thousands of men into international warfare, that the women refused to accept the challenge and in that moment of terror failed to assert clearly and courageously the sanctity of human life, the reality of the things of the spirit.

For three days we have met together, so conscious of the bloodshed and desolation surrounding us, that all irrelevant and temporary matters fell away and we spoke solemnly to each other of the great and eternal issues as do those who meet around the bedside of the dying.

We have formulated our message and given it to the world to heed when it will, confident that at last the great court of international opinion will pass righteous judgment upon all human affairs.

Resolutions Adopted

The platform and resolutions adopted follow:

Women and War

We women, in international congress assembled, protest against the madness and the horror of war, involving as it does a reckless sacrifice of human life and the destruction of so much that humanity has labored through centuries to build up.

This International Congress of Women opposes the assumption that women can be protected under the conditions of modern warfare. It protests vehemently against the odious wrongs of which women are the victims in time of war, and especially against the horrible violation of women which attends all war.

Action Toward Peace

This International Congress of Women of different nations, classes, creeds and parties is united in expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their nationality, who are fighting for their country or laboring under the burden of war.

Since the mass of the people in each of the countries now at war believe themselves to be fighting, not as aggressors but in self-defense and for their national existence, there can be no irreconcilable differences between them, and their common ideals afford a basis upon which a magnanimous and honorable peace might be established. The congress therefore urges the governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed, and to begin peace negotiations. It demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent and therefore based on principles of justice, including those laid down in the resolution adopted by this congress, namely:

That no territory should be transferred without the consent of the men and women in it, and that the right of conquest should not be recognized.

That autonomy and a democratic parliament should not be refused to any people.

That the governments of all nations should come to an agreement to refer future international disputes to arbitration or conciliation and to bring social, moral and economic pressure to bear upon any country which resorts to arms.

That foreign politics should be subject to democratic control.

That women should be granted equal political rights with men.

This International Congress of Women, resolves to ask the neutral countries to take immediate steps to create a conference of neutral nations which shall without delay offer continuous mediation. The conference shall invite suggestions for settlement from each of the belligerent nations and in any case shall submit to all of them simultaneously, reasonable proposals as a basis of peace.

Principles of a Permanent Peace

This International Congress of Women recognizing the right of the people to self-government, affirms that there should be no transference of territory without the consent of the men and women residing therein, and urges that autonomy and a democratic parliament should not be refused to any people.

This International Congress of Women believing that war is the negation of progress and civilization, urges the governments of all nations to come to an agreement to refer future international disputes to arbitration and conciliation.

This International Congress of Women urges the governments of all nations to come to an agreement to unite in bringing social, moral and economic pressure to bear upon any country, which resorts to arms instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation.

Since war is commonly brought about not by the mass of the people, who do not desire it, but by groups representing particular interests, this international congress of women urges that foreign politics shall be subject to democratic control; and declares that it can only recognize as democratic a system which includes the equal representation of men and women.

Since the combined influence of the women of all countries is one of the strongest forces for the prevention of war, and since women can only have full responsibility and effective influence when they have equal political rights with men, this International Congress of Women demands their political enfranchisement.

International Cooperation

This International Congress of Women urges that a third Hague conference be convened immediately after the war.

This International Congress of Women urges that the organization of the Society of Nations should be further developed on the basis of a constructive peace, and that it should include:

(a) As a development of the Hague court of arbitration, a permanent international court of justice to settle questions or differences of a justiciable character, such as arise on the interpretation of treaty rights or of the law of nations.

(b) As a development of the constructive work of the Hague conference, a permanent international conference holding regular meetings in which women should take part, to deal not with the rules of warfare but with practical proposals for further international cooperation among the states. This conference should be so constituted that it could formulate and enforce those principles of justice, equity and good-will in accordance with which the struggles of subject communities could be more fully recognized and the interests and rights not only of the great powers and small nations but also those of weaker countries and primitive peoples gradually adjusted under an enlightened international public opinion.

This international conference shall appoint:

A permanent council of conciliation and investigation for the settlement of international differences arising from economic competition, expanding commerce, increasing population and changes in social and political standards.

The International Congress of Women, advocating universal disarmament and realizing that it can only be secured by international agreement, urges, as a step to this end, that all countries should, by such an international agreement, take over the manufacture of arms and munitions of war and should control all international traffic in the same. It sees in the private profits accruing from the great armament factories a powerful hindrance to the abolition of war.

(a) The International Congress of Women urges that in all countries there shall be liberty of commerce, that the seas shall be free and the trade routes open on equal terms to the shipping of all nations.

(b) Inasmuch as the investment by capitalists of one country in the resources of another and the claims arising therefrom are a fertile source of international complications, this International Congress of Women urges the widest possible acceptance of the principle that such investments shall be made at the risk of the investor, without claim to the official protection of his government.

This International Congress of Women demands that all secret treaties shall be void and that for the ratification of future treaties, the participation of at least the legislature of every government shall be necessary.

This International Congress of Women recommends that national commissions be created, and international conferences convened for the scientific study and elaboration of the principles and conditions of permanent peace, which might contribute to the development of an international federation.

These commissions and conferences should be recognized by the governments and should include women in their deliberations.

This International Congress of Women declares it to be essential, both nationally and internationally to put into practise the principle that women should share all civil and political rights and responsibilities on the same terms as men.

The Education of Children

This International Congress of Women urges the necessity of so directing the education of children that their thoughts and desires may be directed toward the ideal of constructive peace.

Women and the Peace Settlement Conference

This International Congress of Women urges, that in the interests of lasting peace and civilization the conference which shall frame the peace settlement after the war should pass a resolution affirming the parliamentary franchise to women.

This International Congress of Women urges that representaives of the people should take part in the conference that shall frame the peace settlement after the war, and claims that amongst them women should be included.

Action to Be Taken

This International Congress of Women resolves that an international meeting of women shall be held in the same place and at the same time as the conference of the powers which shall frame the terms of the peace settlement after the war for the purpose of presenting practical proposals to that conference.

In order to urge the governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed and to establish a just and lasting peace, this International Congress of Women delegates envoys to carry the message expressed in the congress resolutions to the rulers of the belligerent and neutral nations of Europe and to the President of the United States.

These envoys shall be women of both neutral and belligerent nations, appointed by the international committee of this congress. They shall report the result of their missions to the international women's committee for constructive peace as a basis for further action.

Map shows new Frasne-Vallorbe railway and Mont d'Or tunnel

FRANCO-SWISS RAILWAY LINE NOW IN SERVICE

Particulars Furnished Regarding the New Mont d'Or Tunnel and Frasne-Vallorbe Railway

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LAUSANNE, Switzerland—As mentioned in cable despatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the Mont d'Or tunnel and the Frasne-Vallorbe line were recently opened to traffic, the first international railway train between Paris and Vallorbe, Switzerland, passing over the line on Saturday, May 16. The occasion would, in the ordinary way, have been marked by festivities of an international character, and both the French and Swiss presidents would have been present. Owing to the war, however, the opening took place very quietly, only M. Sembat, French minister of the interior, and M. Forrer, Swiss minister of railways, being present, besides railway officials and engineers.

Although the opening of the new line by the Paris-Lyons and Mediterranean railway received practically no mention in the press of the belligerent countries, the incident was of more than ordinary importance. The line has a double track of about 24 kilometers, or 15 miles in length, 22 kilometers being in France. It crosses a very picturesque district of the French Jura, serves the two beautiful lakes of Remoray and St. Point and, penetrating the Mont d'Or through a tunnel 6670 yards long, rejoins at Vallorbes the Dijon, Pontarlier, Vallorbe, Lausanne railway which it left at Frasne. The line thus avoids the circuitous route by Pontarlier with its steep gradients, and so cuts about 17 kilometers, or nearly 10 miles out of the journey from Paris to Milan by way of Lausanne and the Simplon. The Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean Railway Company state that the improvements carried out over this section and on the track generally have resulted in a gain of from 45 minutes to an hour, the large radii of the curves being favorable to speed, and the tunnels and pine forests giving the line considerable protection in winter. There are several short tunnels on the new line in addition to the Mont d'Or tunnel.

The construction of the line was begun in September, 1910, and it should have been open to traffic on May 1 of last year. Considerable delay was caused by the breaking out of a spring in December, 1912, the inrush of water being 1100 gallons a second, at least five times as much as was ever expected by geologists. This rush of water along the shaft was accompanied by the complete drying up of the Bief Rouge stream, near the Mont d'Or range, a stream of great importance to the locality for water supply and the provision of power for the factories. The work involved in righting these conditions was considerable and was not really completed till early this year, when a thick layer of cement over the vaulting finally stopped the dripping of water that had continued after the various places where water came in had been cut and cemented. The line was estimated to cost about f.37,000,000, but this may have been greatly exceeded, both owing to the difficulties encountered but successfully overcome in the Mont d'Or tunnel and the difficulty of obtaining a good foundation in the peaty ground near Frasne. The federal railways also spent f.7,500,000 in rebuilding and extending Vallorbes station, now an important frontier station.

ENGLISH COTTON TRADE DISPUTE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England—A mass meeting of members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association held at Manchester recently, appointed a special committee to take steps to resist the Cardroom Amalgamation's demand for a 10 per cent bonus on 36 counts and below, and in the event of any federated mill being put on strike, the meeting pledged itself loyally to carry out any recommendation that might be made by the committee to members of the federation. The decision of the meeting was not quite so drastic as was anticipated. It is believed that the necessity of declaring a lockout will not now arise, but in the event of a strike the masters are prepared to resist it.

KAISER HONORS AUSTRO-GERMAN LEADERS IN EAST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Kaiser has sent the following telegram to General von Mackensen in connection with the recent German success in the East:

Under your Excellency's tried leadership the allied armies under your command have, with mighty thrusts, pierced the Russian front between the Carpathians and the Vistula, driven the obstinate opponent, by days of continuous fighting, from position to position, taken from him an immeasurable amount of booty, and finally, in cooperation with other sections of the German and Austro-Hungarian army, have shaken the enemy's wide-flung position in the Carpathians. Leadership and incomparable bravery on the part of the troops vied with one another in securing a victory which is worthy to rank as the proudest feat of arms in the present war. For this my own and the Fatherland's thanks are due to you. As a mark of my special recognition of what has been achieved by all concerned I confer upon you the star and cross, with swords of a commender of the royal order of the house of Hohenzollern.

The Kaiser has also sent the following telegram to Baron Hoetzendorf, the chief of the Austrian general staff, who has also been congratulated by the Emperor Franz Josef:

Your work in the loyal support of the Archduke Friedrich in preparing, and especially in carrying through, the glorious battle of Gorlice-Tarnow, belongs forever to history. As always, you endeavored to promote a deeper and imperturbable comradeship in arms between our army commands and troops. In grateful recognition I therefore confer on you the order pour le merite, which I have already personally handed you.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at a council meeting of the London Municipal Society held at Westminster recently, H. P. Harris, M. P., who presided, said that while the nation was fighting for its existence the attention of everybody must be concentrated on the supreme object of securing victory. He took it for granted, therefore, that the government would postpone the municipal elections, which were fixed for November and March next. It could not be in the public interest to hold them while so many citizens were serving abroad, or until the nation could give its attention to domestic affairs.

AUSTRALIAN WOOLEN FACTORIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The federal government having assumed control of the various woolen factories for military purposes, flat rates for the make up of garments to be supplied to the Australian troops have been fixed by the defense department. Manufacturers desirous of obtaining contracts for goods required by the government have now merely to state the quantities they are prepared to supply within a definite period.

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SENIORS HEAR PRES. MACLAURIN AT POLYTECHNIC

Worcester Institute Men Take Their Degrees in Engineering After Listening to Addresses on Problems of Coming Days

WORCESTER, Mass. — The annual commencement exercises of the class of 1915 of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute were held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in Tuckerman hall. They were opened with the invocation by the Rev. Allyn K. Foster, pastor of the First Baptist church of Worcester. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered the commencement address, his subject being "The Profit from Education." In his speech President Maclaurin stated that there were two great events noticible at the present day. One was the belligerent conditions across the Atlantic and the other was the fiftieth anniversay of the granting of the charter to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. This latter event is being commemorated by various exercises at Worcester during this week. President Maclaurin further stated that the destruction of life and property in those countries which are now engaged in war was enormous and that that would be the means of placing our country relatively ahead of those which are fighting one another. However, it will be hard for us Americans to keep this lead is his belief. Industry and well-trained men are the two main necessities which we need in order to maintain this lead and it is for the technical schools to supply these needs.

The speaker went on still further to enumerate the several fruits of a student's labor here, emphasizing particularly education. In this, he said, fundamental principles count and not technical details. Another one of the fruits, according to President Maclaurin, is getting familiar with a system or method; while the last fruit is that of acquiring valuable habits. Chief among these habits were industry and following up the line for which one has carefully fitted himself and the one which he likes best.

President Maclaurin also stated that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had been accused of working its students too hard in acquiring this habit of industry, but to him this fact was not a wrongdoing, and he sincerely hoped that the Worcester Polytechnic Institute had been accused of the same thing.

In his commencement address Mr. Maclaurin said:

"We must bear in mind that the world has moved so rapidly in certain directions that 50 years is a long time in the history of higher technical education. Half a century ago in this field all was struggle and uncertainty. There were doubts as to the possibility of training men for practical pursuits in schools of applied science, and doubts as to whether the world would have any demand for such men even after a long and somewhat expensive training. Now all these doubts have passed and the schools are coming into their own in public esteem. Practical men see clearly that they are essential to the development of modern industry, and take practical measures to increase their efficiency and enlarge their opportunities for usefulness. If you wish to realize the common attitude towards technical education in this country 50 years ago, you have only to follow the discussions that go on in other countries, or even in parts of this country, that, in their regard for education of this type, are relatively backward.

"England is experiencing a great awakening as to the need of technical training in the schools, and in the discussion concerning this in recent years just the same arguments have been presented with just the same earnestness of conviction by those opposed to technical schools as were presented with similar earnestness in this country when this institute was founded. This is not the appropriate occasion for a representation of these arguments, but there is one of them that may not be out of place here and that has an element of truth in it that must make it always worthy of serious consideration. The strongest opponents of technical education in the early days were to be found amongst the supremely 'practical' men. Of course, there were many practical men who warmly espoused the new faith, but there were more who held fast to the old doctrine.

"They said that practical things can be learned only by doing them, and that the only way to learn to build a ship is to be apprenticed to a shipbuilder and learn in the effective school of hard knocks. You know, of course, that the technical schools believe just as thoroughly in learning by doing—that is the essence of their method, and that they also believe thoroughly in the school of hard knocks. They do not profess to supplant that school, but to prepare for it—to accelerate the motion due to its somewhat crude processes, and to get better results by less wear and tear and lost motion. You have doubtless learned much here, but you have much yet to learn, and if you are of the type that get to the top you will always be learners. As a distinguished engineer and experienced teacher (Professor Swain) has said recently, 'A graduate should emerge from the engineering school possessed with intellectual humility rather than intellectual arrogance, and should realize that without experience his engineering judgment will be of little value.' What you have learned is mainly the control of fundamental principles.

"I have referred to the dark age of doubt regarding technical education that preceded the foundation of this school. Passing from that we have happily by this time reached an epoch when enlightened views prevail, not only regarding the value of education in the schools, but regarding the proper relations between different schools. In the educational field this is the era of cooperation and all the more alert institutions recognizing that they exist solely to serve the community, realize that they can serve better by mutual help than by a policy of aloofness. In the field of applied science we have had a striking example of this in the neighboring cities of Boston and Cambridge, where an agreement between Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has avoided needless and costly duplication and made possible a great development that should be beneficial to schools of applied science throughout the country.

"This country has advanced by leaps and bounds in so striking a way that many of its citizens have been led astray as to the cause of that advancement. The advancement has been due only in part to the energy and capacity of its people. It has been due very largely to its physical condition. We had begun to recognize, however, for some time that the exploitation and use of our natural resources in a rough and crude way must soon be over and that we could no longer afford to be so extravagant as of yore. Now and henceforth we must exercise the greatest care in conserving our resources, in improving our agricultural and manufacturing processes. In short, a higher level of intelligence in practical affairs is demanded all around.

"It is only slowly that the human race has learned to appreciate, even in part, the importance of doing things by the right method. We are perhaps too prone to assume that things are done better now than they were in the dark ages, and certainly much is happening today to indicate that in the moral sphere the so-called civilized world is not so far from the savage as had been supposed. It is unquestionably true, however, that in many respects we have made enormous advances since the middle ages. There is not evidence, however, that this advance has been due to improvement in mental or moral power. Assuredly, there were intellectual giants in the so-called dark ages, whose stature was just as great as that of the giants in recent times. Why, then, have modern men done so much that could not be achieved in former ages? It is entirely a matter of method. The appreciation of the right way in which to attack problems presented, is the one respect in which there has been decided advance."

After the commencement address came the conferring of the degrees of Bachelor of Science on 93 candidates, divided as follows: Electrical engineering, 29; mechanical engineering, 23; civil engineering 22; chemistry, 16; general science, 3. Masters degrees were presented to six candidates, one in mechanical engineering, one in chemistry, two in civil engineering and two in electrical engineering. The degrees were conferred by President Ira N. Hollis.

NEW MEN ON HARVARD STAFF ARE ANNOUNCED

Professor Gray Goes to Bryn Mawr; Louis A. Frothingham to Lecture Next Year on State and City Government

Prof. Howard Levi Gray of the department of history at Harvard has resigned to accept a position at Bryn Mawr next season, it was announced at a meeting of the Harvard corporation just held. Professor Gray was also a tutor in government and economics, and will teach these subjects next season.

Prof. Irving Babbitt, of the department of French literature, was granted a leave of absence for the first half of the year 1915-16, and the president and fellows accepted the resignation of two students from scholarships. B. E. G. Dirks has given up the university scholarship, and A. D. Muir has resigned from the C. E. Norton fellowship.

The president and fellows awarded several other scholarships. The Winthrop scholarship was given to N. Utsurikawa; the George W. Dillaway fellowship was awarded to C. H. Smith; and a University scholarship was assigned to H. J. White. The three Billings prizes, in the divinity school, were awarded to S. E. Weist, L. W. Sanford and H. L. Stratton.

Louis Adams Frothingham of Boston was reappointed lecturer in state and city government in Massachusetts. Mr. Frothingham is a member of the board of overseers, having been elected last year. Carl Christian Carstens was reappointed lecturer in social ethics.

Ballot on Overseers

A postal ballot on the 18 names which the nominating committee of the Harvard board of overseers submitted to the graduates has resulted in the selection of 10 men as candidates for the election to be held in Cambridge, Commencement day, June 24.

The candidates will be Robert Grant '73 of Boston, Williams DeWitt Hyde '79 of Brunswick, Me., Robert F. Herrick '90 of Milton, W. S. Thayer '85 of Baltimore, Dwight F. Davis '00 of St. Louis, Benjamin Carpenter '88 of Chicago, Joseph Lee '83 of Boston, Robert Perkins Bass '96 of Peterboro, N. H., Hugh Bancroft '98 of Boston and Mark A. DeW. Howe '87 of Boston. Five men are to be elected from these 10 for six years each.

Harvard class of 1873 has decided to omit its annual dinner and devote the cost thereof to some object of European war relief.

PROF. TAFT SAYS UNION STANDARD SHOULD IMPROVE

Labor Organizations Not Tending to Better Members' Work, Says Former President at Wentworth Institute Exercises

Prof. William H. Taft, speaking at the commencement exercises of the Wentworth Institute of Boston today, told the 215 graduates about changes that should be made in the policies of labor unions. He recommended the joining of unions, but scored some of their practises, particularly the "closed shop," so called.

"What I am anxious about," said Mr. Taft, "is that the unions shall not take out of the lives of wage-earners the hope of lifting themselves to better things, by loyalty to their jobs, by greater skill, by closer attention to the work of their hands, with a view to more useful results. To keep them on dead level, with no hope of doing better than their less earnest and ambitious fellows, will not only make them listless and spiritless workmen, but will make them poor citizens and cause a lack of affection and gratitude to the country.

"It arouses discontent and a class hatred and does not make for the good of the republic. Emulation and ambition preserve that spirit of hopeful democracy and keep in every workman's mind the probability of a shifting from the hardships of youth to the comforts of and well-earned ease of middle age."

Professor Taft urged the graduates who have been trained to be skilled mechanics to do what they could to raise the standard of the union.

The commencement exercises were held in the hall of the main building of the institution at Huntington avenue and Ruggles street. Diplomas were awarded to the graduates by former Gov. John D. Long, president of the board of directors of the institute. Professor Taft was introduced by Arthur L. Williston, principal of the institute.

Professor Taft said in part:

"There has come a great change in the relations between employees and employers. The combination of laborers in the unions has placed the employee at an equality of dealing with his employers. The trades unions have done much for working men. They have maintained their wages on a falling market, so that they were not the first expenses of the employer reduced, and they have secured an increase of wages on a rising market, so that they were not the last of the expenses of the employer to increase.

"In the continual and inevitable adjustment between employer and employee of the proper share of labor in the joint product, the unions have greatly aided the workman, and in this way the union has been of great advantage to society.

"For this reason, if I were a workman, not only in the interest of the workman, but in the interest of society, I should join the union. But there is no doubt that for the time at least the influence of the union leaders has been toward a dead level in the matter of effectiveness of the skilled laborer, and of his pay. Great skill, attention and speed in work has not been encouraged. On the contrary, they have been discouraged. It is thought the amount of the product has been limited in the supposed interest of the laboring man.

"The labor unions have not encouraged the giving of a motive for emulation in the matter of skilful workmanship and greater production per man. Such a system destroys initiative, takes away ambition for higher things and forms a class with no hope of elevating itself.

"This makes not only against the interest of the workman, but also against that of society, and if I were a member of a labor union I should deem it my duty to give all the influence I could bring to bear to cause a change in the policy of the labor union in this particular respect.

"Some labor unions and labor leaders insist on what is called the closed shop. They insist that no man shall work with them who is not a member of the union. I think this a narrow policy and one which ought not to be encouraged by employers. Every man should have the right to earn his living as he will, and if he is not able to see the advantage there is in the labor union, he must be permitted to work out his own salvation.

"I am aware that in the strikes and other means that labor unions find it necessary to adopt, in order to achieve their purpose and win controversies with their employers, the failure of a non-union man to stand by his fellows is most exasperating when the cause for better terms for labor seems involved in the issue.

"Nevertheless, such an attitude should not deprive the non-union man of his right to earn his living as he will, and while union men may seek by a proper means to persuade him to come into the union, he must be allowed to follow his own course.

"I don't know that the attitude of the unions toward industrial schools like this is definitely fixed or ascertained. Certainly the union would be most unreasonable if it did not welcome the accession to the ranks of skilled workmen of such worthy persons as the graduates of this school."

"The industrial situation in this country has changed greatly in the training of skilled mechanics. The learning of trades by apprentices has not kept pace with the number of workmen required and it is absolutely necessary that some other means be furnished to keep the ranks of needed skilled mechanics full. Many manufacturers' organizations, chambers of commerce and other societies interested in the promotion of successful manufacturing have founded trade schools or aided those established.

"If we are to maintain our prestige in manufacturing in the world, we must succeed not only by reason of the energy and enterprise of our industrial managers, but also and even more by the skill and efficiency of our workmen.

"The efforts you have to make, the sacrifices you undergo, the self-restraint you have to impose on yourself, are all a most valuable discipline which will probably explain in later years why you succeeded so much better in the work you have marked out for yourselves, than do those who have been able to enjoy technical education at the expense of their fathers. Nothing makes character so quickly as the struggle to overcome obstacles, the contention to attain purpose and the mastery of self."

At one point Professor Taft digressed from his prepared address to commend the zeal of the Jewish immigrants from Russia, whom he had observed on the East side of New York city, struggling against heavy odds to obtain a schooling and learn a trade. Such zeal indicated future good citizenship, a kind of citizenship that should be welcomed and encouraged, said Mr. Taft. It was because of his conviction of the good to be derived from and the opportunity for the industrious immigrant that he vetoed the literary test immigration bill when President.

Today's class was the fourth to be graduated from the Wentworth Institute. It was also the largest, there being 215 as compared with 154 a year ago.

The class of 1912 scholarship medal was awarded to Robert A. Wilder of Meredith, N. H., a member of the pattern-maker class. Arthur L. Pratt of Weymouth received the scholarship medal offered by the class of 1913.

About 7000 visitors attended the fourth annual exhibition given by the institute yesterday. Work was continued in shop, workroom and laboratory, that the guests might view the processes as well as the products.

New laboratories and equipment, installed by the students during the year, were open to public inspection. The main and shop buildings, foundry wing and power plant were crowded with visitors. The school orchestra of 17 pieces, led by Cleveland C. Silver, gave a concert in assembly hall.

In the shop building guests visited the electro-wiring, plumbing, carpenter and pattern departments. The machine shop and forges were also included in this building. Various kinds of metals were cast in the foundry and power engines were at work in another part of the plant.

Many of the students were at their practical studies, while others were stationed in the halls and laboratories to direct the visitors and explain the exhibits.

Visitors were advised to proceed to the top floor and work down. Just under the roof were to be seen the many devices for testing the materials used in the building and manufacturing trades, a crushing press to register the exact number of pounds needed to break wood of varying thicknesses; a machine for testing the strength of belting; mills to ascertain the fracture of cast iron samples, ingenious scales to show the tenacity of a block of casting sand.

On the floor below a powerful blower held special interest for the small boy visitors, for the vent was just on the level with the tops of their heads, and tossed their hair and whisked off their caps in vigorous fashion. A sign informed the visitors that the partitions of the rooms on one end of the laboratory were built by the students.

On another floor a sign read "Exhibit of Applied Common Sense," but if the layman thought he would feel at home there he was soon disillusioned, for the room turned out to be a place of puzzles, a calculus chamber. On the walls were tacked up papers showing the working out of abstruse mathematical problems such as "If the strength of a beam of rectangular cross section varies as the breadth and as the square of the depth, find the dimensions of the strongest beam that can be cut from an 18-inch log."

In other rooms were most creditable working floor plans for builders' use, and handsome perspectives of ambitious tendency such as drawing of banks, bungalows and churches. On the wall of one room was a sign reading: "Do you ask your foreman to solve your everyday shop problems? Why not take the evening course in practical mathematics at the Wentworth Institute and let him ask you?"

The machine shop was a busy place, with earnest youths working at ponderous but quick acting planes and drills. On a bench was a showing of jacks and vises made by the students, and ranged on one side was a group of handsome large drills made from the rough castings by the students of the day classes.

The list of graduates follows:

Carpentry and building—R. W. Alger, T. M. Burns, R. Butcher, H. R. Dyer, H. E. Estey, P. B. Fox, K. J. Hathaway, A. J. Hawes, B. K. Hill, A. Howard, E. L. Line, E. W. Levis, P. F. Mohoney, R. P. Maynard, H. E. Noyes, H. H. Pierce, E. W. White.

Advanced carpentry and building—E. M. Curry, H. W. Fair, R. C. Hallett, H. H. James, F. W. Rolph.

Pattern making—F. N. Berg, F. A. Campbell, E. G. Edmester, H. J. Kelley, H. A. Kulberg, J. McDonald, O. F. Lindstrom, J. B. Wooster, F. J. Matson, W. S. McKeuney, E. P. Pack, H. S. Stevens, L. R. Waterman, R. A. Wilder, L. Wright.

Advanced pattern making—A. W. Anderson, E. L. Burke, E. F. Doyle, R. B. Malendy, L. V. McDonald, E. G. Portunato, F. P. Richert, C. L. Watkins, J. W. Whitehead.

Foundry practise—R. Muebling, A. Shapot, A. J. Matthews.

Advanced foundry practise—A. E. Artis, C. B. Comer, R. B. Emory, C. F. Hoffman, H. Lilley, S. Shaughnessey, J. Winer, F. B. Ferrebee.

Electric wiring—R. B. Adams, G. H. Andrews, C. W. Bailey, H. J. Baldwin, H. M. Bell, N. B. Carpenter, A. B. Chadbourne, W. Cheeney, E. V. Evans, E. Graham, A. H. Griffin, S. Gilford, B. A. Head, W. Koch, E. Lothrop, E. F. H. Morse, R. F. Mulaney, D. O'Connell, K. F. Packard, C. E. Perry, R. S. Plumber, C. A. Roel, J. F. Ryan, L. Stacy, F. Silbertz.

Plumbing—W. Anderson, C. L. Bailey, P. M. Bragg, A. Kaderre, T. Donovan, R. A. Gilmore, Gilmore, W. V. Hart, R. E. Lanon, W. McKenna, E. J. McCusker, W. O'Grady, M. E. Patterson, E. M. Phillips, R. Pickerd, E. Preston, D. Reardon, J. W. Stuart, J. P. Thorpe, G. L. Wigglesworth, P. R. Wood.

Specials—S. L. Boyden, J. R. Lonergan.

Machine work—F. H. E. Adams, P. E. Bray, H. F. Burnham, U. E. Corkum, H. L. Corliss, M. H. Coy, C. W. Davis, H. P. Davis, E. W. Deland, E. W. Dickson, J. P. Donovan, J. A. Fanning, H. P. Hammant, P. N. James, C. E. Johnson, L. W. Lane, T. J. Lyon, J. G. Morse, R. W. Palmer, P. S. Perkins, R. E. Smith, H. J. White, R. Q. Whiting.

Trade preparatory—Paul Barker, R. L. Baker, H. F. Braggdon, E. F. Chase, H. M. Cushing, K. A. Ferguson, C. Fyfe, L. W. Greene, A. C. Hodges, R. I. Hogan, L. W. Ireland, E. W. Kendall, H. H. Lane, D. A. Leech, J. A. McAboy, J. F. Malley, D. M. Poole, H. Rodway, R. A. Chute, L. B. Young, C. J. Byrnes.

Advanced machine work—M. W. Hartman.

Machine construction and tool design—M. A. Ames, J. W. Baley, A. F. Bennett, J. Currier, B. C. Fottler, R. G. Goldthwait, H. J. Goss, D. F. Hodgdon, C. G. Holt, D. F. Horgan, A. Hurlbert, W. F. Kane, F. A. Manes, A. S. Morse, H. L. O'Connell, H. D. Parker, A. Pitts, A. L. Pollard, A. L. Pratt, C. H. Putnam, H. J. Rowe, B. L. Strattou, E. H. Walton, C. N. Webster, W. E. Wendell, R. S. Wilder, W. E. Witham.

Electrical construction and operation—M. D. Bailey, M. D. Brown, H. L. Burnside, A. E. Cole, A. C. Collins, S. B. Culliford, G. S. Eaton, H. B. Higgins, N. L. Hitchcock, C. T. Jewett, G. B. Northrup, H. A. O'Neil, L. W. Peterson, W. F. Priest, L. D. Richtmyer, G. L. Roberts, A. Schmidt, R. N. Seeleye, J. C. Tucker, A. S. Wentworth, A. J. Williams, J. L. Wingate.

LABOR TEMPLE WORK AWARDED

DALLAS, Tex.—Contract for the erection of the Dallas Labor Temple was signed recently, says the News. It will cost $50,000 and will be completed by Labor day, when Gov. James E. Ferguson will assist in its dedication. The new temple will be a modern three-story fireproof structure and will stand at the corner of Young street and Park avenue.

PATHFINDERS LOG OCEAN-TO-OCEAN PIKE

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The official logging party of the Dixie Overland Ocean-to-Ocean highway, which will extend from Savannah, Ga., to Los Angeles, Cal., arrived at Ft. Worth recently. The party consists of C. B. Cunningham, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Longview; Croft Harper of Savannah, the official logger, and S. R. Jackson, mechanician. Mr. Cunningham joined the party when it entered Texas, and will go on through to Los Angeles. The trip is being made by automobile along the proposed highway, and the party expects to reach the Pacific coast about July 15. The idea of promoting the new highway is to provide "an ocean-to-ocean road which can be used during every month of the year by automobilists.

Local Chamber of Commerce and automobile club officials assured the logging party that the two organizations will support the development of the highway, says the Dallas News.

JITNEYS IN WINNIPEG MADE CITY CHARGE

WINNIPEG, Man.—The street railway company recently sent a letter to the city council stating that the city was, by permitting jitneys to operate in Winnipeg, violating its contract with the company. The letter also stated that a large amount of British capital was invested in the railway and the British shareholders would look to the local authorities for protection against unfair competition, says the Vancouver Sun.

Milanese Silk Gloves Value 1.00 69c

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West

Net Sleeveless Guimpes Value 2.00 1.50

Sport Hats — They are attractive—they are practical—they are inexpensive—For Friday and Saturday many new styles will be shown including the stylish combination French crepe and straw Hats—Fine quality Italian Milan Hats—Unique cretonne Hats—Large, medium and small Panama Hats—Feather weight Bangkok and Italian straw Hats—Unusual linen Hats. 5.00 to 15.00

Sale—Inexpensive Dresses

Fourth Floor 5.00 to 16.50 Fourth Floor

7.50 Stripe Voile Dress 5.95

Specializing has resulted in great values—in the great variety of styles (probably thirty or more)—in the elimination of many multiplied profits—in better quality, style, fit and workmanship. For misses and women, also special models for stout and large women.

Materials—voiles in plain, striped and checked effects—novelty Swiss muslins, silk crepe de chine combined with Georgette crepe and chiffon taffeta silk.

Trimmings include embroidered batiste and organdie collars and cuffs, double vest effects, net and lace, silk girdles and buttons.

Models—there are many, including the new "Broadway Dress"—new coatee effects—new pleated styles—new tier skirt models, etc.

Crepe de Chine Dress. Special 16.50

THE OBJECT Not How Cheap but How Good in Style, Fit, Quality Colors and Making

All sizes 34 to 44

12.50 Swiss Muslin Dress 8.95

12.50 Voile Dress 7.50

Check Voile Dress Special 6.95

Voile Dress. Special 10.50

22.50 Taffeta Silk Dress 16.50

THE BEST for the Price in Quality, Fit, Style, Model, Color, Making.

All sizes 34 to 44

Wash a pair of "cut price" silk gloves, then a pair of Kayser's. The difference in their appearance after one washing will show you why there are more Kayser gloves worn than all other silk gloves combined

THE SAFE WAY TO WASH SILK GLOVES
Use only cold water and any pure soap. Rinse well and wring out in a towel but do not twist. Pull lengthwise, turn inside out and lay flat to dry. Do not hang up and never let a hot iron touch them

© Julius Kayser & Co

STATEMENT OF MR. BRYAN ON HIS RESIGNATION

Retiring Secretary Enlarges on Points That He Favors Peaceful Investigation, Arbitration and Restriction of Travelers

WASHINGTON, June 10—Mr. Bryan issued the following statement Wednesday afternoon:

"My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may employ as a private citizen the means which the President does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right, and I am sure that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of submarines.

"Two of the points upon which we differ, each conscientious in conviction, are, first, as to the suggestion of investigating by an international commission, and second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle to which we are bound by treaties to apply to disputes between the United States and the 30 countries with which we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature.

Strength of Treaties

"Those treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and those thirty governments representing nearly three fourths of all the people of the world. Among the nations with which we have treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration of war and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report.

"This plan was offered to all the nations without any exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle, being the twelfth, I think, to accept. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations indorse the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer.

"Such an offer if accepted, would at once relieve the tension and silence all the jingoes who are demanding war. Germany has always been a friendly nation and a great many of our people are of German ancestry; why should we not deal with Germany according to this plan to which the nation has pledged its support?

Travelers' Rights Discussed

"The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans traveling on belligerent ships, or with cargoes of ammunition. Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling on a belligerent ship, when he knows that ship will pass through a danger zone?

"The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law, to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country if not for his own safety, avoid danger when avoidance is possible.

"It is a very one-sided citizen that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieve the citizen of all obligation to consider his nation's welfare. I do not know just how far the government can legally go in actually preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, but I believe the government should go as far as it can and that in case of doubt it should give the benefit of the doubt to the government.

"But even if the government could not legally prevent citizens from traveling on belligerent ships, it could, and in my judgment, should, earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves, or the peace of their country, and I have no doubt that these warnings would be heeded.

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there and the President has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, was eminently wise, and I think the same course should be followed in regard to warning Americans to keep off the vessels subject to attack.

Restriction of Cargo

"I think that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition, whether that danger comes from possible explosion from within or from possible attack from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together.

"The attempt to prevent American citizens from incurring these risks is entirely consistent with the efforts which our government is making to prevent attacks from submarines.

"The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other. The most familiar illustration is to be found in the action taken by municipal authorities during a riot. It is the duty of the mayor to suppress the mob and prevent violence, but he does not hesitate to warn citizens to keep off the streets during the riot. He does not question their right to use the streets but for their own protection and in the interest of order, he warns them not to incur the risks involved in going upon the streets when men are shooting at each other.

"The President does not feel justified in taking the action above suggested; that is, he does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation, or, second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazard involved in traveling on belligerent ships or ships carrying ammunition; and he may be right in the position he has taken, but as a private citizen I am free to urge both of these propositions and to call public attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the President in employing these remedies if in the future he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

Mr. Bryan in giving out his statement, said he had touched on but two points of difference between himself and the President, that he reserved the other for future discussion.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RETIREMENT OF MR. BRYAN

Further comments by the press of the world upon the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan follow:

Credit to Principals

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE — Referring to Mr. Bryan's resignation, the Westminster Gazette (London), speaking editorially, says his manner of parting with the President does credit to both. The Westminster Gazette also points out the wisdom of President Wilson in taking the precautions that no anticipation of the note should be made until it has been delivered in Berlin.

Continuing, the editorial points out that it is a nice point for all men holding peace principles to judge the moment of disassociating themselves from a policy which might conceivably, by the logic of events, land them in warlike consequences, adding that it is scarcely surprising if an American statesman who holds that his countrymen must run no risk of war should feel that the hour of his departure has come.

Having pointed out that the original American note boldly espousing the cause of all non-combatants, neutral or belligerent, was approved by Mr. Bryan, the editorial states that any hope that he or others may have had that the German government would acknowledge the obligations defined in it was quickly shattered. Germany having tried to shift the controversy on to a disputed question of fact, the American people, the editorial declares, now have to consider whether having raised the question they will renew the protests and take the risks of attempting to make it good, or whether they will withdraw from their position, at least to the extent of saying that they will back it only by such means as may not endanger their relations with Germany. Judging from the correspondence between the two men, President Wilson, having taken his stand on high ground, elects to abide by it and to face the consequences. We honor that decision, the editorial says in conclusion.

Impression of Strength

PALL MALL GAZETTE — The Pall Mall Gazette (London), writing editorially, maintains that the secession of Mr. Bryan will not impart any delay to the developments of America's attitude.

Mr. Bryan's record as an advocate of arbitration and international friendship is well known and whatever must be thought of his views, he has not hesitated to prefer them to office. He has made a sacrifice to consistency, which is encumbent upon politicians if honor and soundness of public life in representative government is to be preserved.

Whatever the outcome of the situation may be, no criticism of a personal character can fall upon the step Mr. Bryan has taken. Continuing, the editorial points out it is obvious that if American opinion is to have any effect upon Germany's methods of warfare, the United States must convince Berlin that the preservation of peace, however cherished, is not the supreme and overruling consideration. There is the protection of American citizens in the rights of travel conferred upon them by the rules of warfare, and there is in certain eventualities a part which may devolve upon America in the defense of that civilization she shares with the rest of humanity.

In accepting Mr. Bryan's resignation and persisting in the course which has brought it about, the President has given the last blow to the legend that he was himself lacking in the decisive qualities or in the nerve demanded by a real crisis. In conclusion, the editorial states that in taking the staud upon a platform of "strict accountability" at a cost of rupture in his most intimate circle he has given conclusive proof that his prolonged restraint was the moderation of strength and not of timidity. He will find himself more firmly planted in the regard of the American people today than at any period since assuming office.

America In Unenviable Role

MITTAG ZEITUNG (Berlin)—It must be growing clear to some of the leading men in America that America is playing an unenviable role in following England's wake. America will certainly have no success with us by adopting England's stalwart tone. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson are engaged in giving reconsideration to the case. The more thoroughly they do it, all the better it will be for America.

Await Diplomatic Meaning

KOELNISCHE ZEITUNG (Berlin)—It would be natural to connect the event with the diplomatic interchange of views proceeding between the United States and Germany regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. But it were well first to await express confirmation of this from Washington.

It can be assumed that the cause of the resignation must lie substantially in differences of opinion between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan, perhaps in the domain of foreign politics. It must not be forgotten, however, that Mr. Bryan plays an important role in the domestic politics of America.

The wishes of German-Americans will be fulfilled if henceforth America shows true neutrality and forbids the exportation of munitions; they would then have achieved a splendid success.

President Trusted More Than Ever

NEW YORK EVENING POST—If the German government imagines that the departure of Mr. Bryan means anything like a split in the administration or a disorganization in the pursuance of its policy, it will very soon find out its mistake. . . . Today, more than ever, the nation looks to President Wilson with serene confidence that he will stand firm in upholding its rights, which are the rights of all neutral nations and the rights of humanity. . . . And in going forward in his momentous task, he may unhesitatingly rest in the assurance that, strong at once in the rectitude of his purpose and in the clearness of his vision, his hands will be upheld by the unflinching support of a great people.

Helps at Home, Hurts Abroad

NEW YORK GLOBE—Mr. Bryan gets out because he says that to remain in the cabinet would be unfair to the cause that is nearest to his heart—namely, the prevention of war. But instead of promoting a peaceful settlement, Mr. Bryan practically throws his influence in the other balance. It will be more difficult now to secure the concessions which Mr. Bryan is on record as demanding in the name of international law and the rights of humanity. . . . Our own people will not be much affected by his retirement. If anything, opinion behind the support of the President is likely to become more unanimous.

Country Trusts Wilson's Guidance

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD—Great events have piled upon the state department problems with which neither Mr. Bryan's training nor his natural cast of mind fit him to grapple. A broader intellect, a surer judgment, a profounder spirit, a better master of the language nations must speak, has fortunately proved equal to the added burden. And how naturally the country has taken it that, in the face of one of the gravest international situations in our history, the chief executive should assume complete control.

Killed by Greatness

NEWARK (N. J.) EVENING NEWS—Mr. Bryan is a man whom greatness has killed. His limitations became revealed in his office. Let him rest in peace. He has served honestly, with a better heart than judgment. . . . With high ideals he combined the narrow vision, the weakness of many a prophet. As a contender he was a powerful force, as an executor his narrow vision has overcome him.

Won't Affect Nation's Attitude

RALEIGH (N. C.) NEWS AND OBSERVER—Mr. Wilson, with the unanimous approval of the remainder of his cabinet, has interpreted this nation's convictions on the question at issue. . . . That the resignation of Secretary Bryan will have any effect upon the attitude of this country, if there arises a breach with Germany because of the note about to be sent by President Wilson, is inconceivable. This country is only seeking to subserve the cause of humanity.

Reverse of Helpful

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL — The President is charged by implication with a course likely to lead to war, if Germany were at all disposed to push the quarrel with the United States on the positions of Mr. Wilson's note. Mr. Bryan's action, indicating that his party is a divided house, would by no means lessen that disposition. Some will regret Mr. Bryan's resignation, because they regarded him as a strong force in the Cabinet for peace. The satisfaction of those who regarded Mr. Bryan as a misfit in the Cabinet will be tempered by the feeling that the time and manner of his resignation are needlessly disquieting to the country and the reverse of helpful to a peaceable and satisfactory settlement with Germany.

Represents Only Himself

TOPEKA (KAN.) CAPITAL — Mr. Bryan's sensational and dramatic break with the administration at a crisis comes as a shock to the country, which will not only deplore his action, but will be placed in a false light in the eyes of the German government and the people. The Kaiser's government will feel justified in supposing there is a wide split in American public sentiment on the issues between the two governments. What Americans fully understood, on the contrary, is that in breaking with the President Mr. Bryan represents neither the Bryan element of the Democratic party, nor any factional sentiment, but only the personal idiosyncracies and feeling of William J. Bryan.

Makes the Cabinet Unanimous

BROOKLYN EAGLE—From the furrow what was really an obstacle has seen fit to remove itself. It has seen fit to make the cabinet what it has not been—unanimous. It has substituted harmony for discordance. It has rendered doubly sure the assurance that by the government of the United States the rights of the people of the United States will be protected everywhere, including the high seas. Berlin can make up its mind as to that. It is final.

A Satisfactory Resignation

DENVER POST—The people of the West regard with very great composure the resignation of William Jennings Bryan as secretary of state and are confident that the foreign affairs of our government will in the future be handled with very much more efficiency, courage and decision and free from the vacillating delays that have been the cause of acute irritation to the large majority of the citizens of the United States. His services as secretary of state can be most satisfactorily dispensed with at this very moment.

"A Poor Staff to Lean Upon"

PORTLAND-OREGONIAN—Mr. Bryan is the arch-priest of the peace-at-any-price party. . . . He tried his policy on Mexixco and we see the result of it in ineffective meddling; in the scuttle from Veracruz; in a rich country made prey to murder and famine. Signs have been accumulated for some time that the President was losing faith if he ever had any in the Bryan peace nostrums, and was chafing under the necessity of bearing responsibility for the lamentable failure of the Bryan policy in Mexico. Affairs were ripe for a break when the sinking of the Lusitania required the President to show of what stuff he was made. Instinctively he turned away from the secretary of state as a poor staff to lean upon.

The following expressions are from the German-American press.

Stand for Fair Play

ST. PAUL VOLKS ZEITUNG—Bryan's stand for fair play forces his resignation. Bryan's resignation at this critical moment is the greatest service the Commoner has ever rendered his country, because it has aroused the people to see the danger of the foreign policy now pursued by the President. His refusal to violate an obligation to his country forced his resignation. His courageous stand will undoubtedly be approved by millions of peace and justice loving Americans. It bears out our former contention that the people of the United States are divided on the position taken by our government, which is driving this nation directly to the precipice.

Power for Peace Out

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) UNION—Mr. Bryan will be a greater power for peace out of the cabinet than in it. When such a great American as William Jennings Bryan will refuse to sign a note as secretary of state making unreasonable demands upon Germany, without violating what he deems to be an obligation to his country, it may be expected that our young men, who are expected to give up their blood and lives in a war caused by that note, may refuse for the same reason.

"President Wrong"

CHICAGO ABENDPOST—The President is on the wrong path. The American people, the truly American, do not stand behind him; will not follow him. America wishes to see her honor untarnished, her pride justified. The people will choose Mr. Bryan's side if the President persists on a way which may lead to war and must lead to dishonor.

Applauds Mr. Bryan

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG—Mr. Bryan, with all his faults, evidently has his principles, and, more, he has his methods, and would rather step aside than endorse methods which he believes will violaate his conscience. For this strong stand, if for other reasons which would change it, do not develop, the whole country will applaud Mr. Bryan.

Manliness Approved

CLEVELAND WAECHTER AND ANZEIGER—He would not be a man had he signed the death warrant for what he regarded as the crowning deed and success of his life's work. And because this was asked of him many a person will say the Scotch in the President's veins did not deny itself in the manner which compelled Mr. Bryan's resignation, although keeping up the appearance that it came of Bryan's own free will because of a disagreement over principles.

Mr. Bryan's Turnover

COLORADO HERALD—Mr. Bryan's resignation comes as the biggest surprise of the year to all those of pro-Germanic proclivities, who were heretofore laboring under the impression that Mr. Bryan represented the spirit in the cabinet that savored of anything but a square deal for Germany. We do not for a moment believe that Mr. Bryan was actuated by any personal or political motives in tendering his resignation.

"Will Fool No One"

MINNEAPOLIS FREE PRESS HERALD—It is evident that Mr. Bryan, believing that Wilson and Roosevelt will be the next presidential nominees, now sees the oportunity to secure the German vote for himself, but Mr. Bryan's hypocrisy will fool no one, particularly the Germans.

"Long-Suffering and Patient"

FATHERLAND — That Mr. Bryan, long suffering and patient, was ready to resign rather than share the terrible responsibility of the President's message, what must that message contain? Perhaps Mr. Bryan's resignation may induce the President to revise the note before it has passed out of his hands forever.

"Two Hard Heads"

NEW YORK STAATS-ZEITUNG—Two hard heads, Wilson and Bryan, could not permanently agree. Whether the departure of Bryan will exercise great influence on the course of events, so far as relations with Germany are concerned, is an open question. At all events, the peace party in Congress and in the country as a whole has found a leader who is a fighter, who today still has a large following in Congress and out of it.

RESCUE LEAGUE HOME VISITED

DEDHAM, Mass.—The Animal Rescue League held its annual visiting day at the Pine Ridge house Wednesday. Members of the league in and around Boston and along the North Shore came in large numbers.

The accommodations for 35 horses were duly inspected and commented upon favorably and the little people who came spent the time enjoyably feeding the birds and the squirrels.

The booths were liberally patronized by the visitors and a good sum was realized to carry on the humane work of the league.

The members of the league were assisted at the luncheon by these ladies of Dedham: Mrs. Roland Worthington, Mrs. Caroline C. McQuillen, Mrs. Mary Hinkley, Miss Julia Worthington and Mrs. Herman Campbell.

AUSTRIAN BLOCKADE NOTICE IS RECEIVED

WASHINGTON — Formal notification of the Italian blockade of the Austro-Hungarian and Albanian coastlines reached the state department Wednesday from Ambassador Page at Rome.

"Any ship which, in violation of the blockade, shall attempt to cross or shall have crossed the barred line established between Cape Otranto and Cape Klephall," says the notice, "will be proceeded against in conformity with the rules of international law and existing treaties."

OLD GUARD TO MEET

At the wardroom on Rowe's wharf the annual spring meeting of the Old Guard of Massachusetts will be held tonight, when John Westfall, late of the United States navy, will give an illustrated talk.

Newport BOSTON Magnolia

Lamson & Hubbard
92 Bedford Street

Alteration Sale
OF
Cloth Coats
At Low Prices Regardless of Cost

20 Coats Formerly $45 to $55 . . . Now $10
25 Coats Formerly $65 to $85 . . . Now $15
40 Coats Formerly $75 to $95 Now $20, $25, $35

INCLUDING
SPORTS COATS SWEATERS, MOTOR COATS and MOTOR WRAPS

NO ULTIMATUM NOR TIME LIMIT IN U. S. NOTE

(Continued from page one)

confiscation and to whom and in what amount indemnity is to be paid provided application therefor is received. Since the decision of the prize court must first be awaited before any further position is taken by the German government, the simplest way for the American interested parties to settle their claims would be to enter them in the competent records in accordance with the provisions of the German code of prize proceedings.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his government and avails himself, etc.

VON JAGOW,
Minister for foreign affairs.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS ARRANGE MEETINGS

An anti-suffrage meeting under the direction of the Massachusetts anti-suffrage association, will be held tonight in Mason school hall, Newton, with Miss Marjorie Dorman of New York and Charles L. Underhill of Somerville as speakers.

Mrs. A. J. George will speak before the National Association of Letter Carriers at the Quincy House, Boston, tomorrow night, and Miss Dorman will speak in Wardroom 3, Charlestown. Mrs. Martha Moore Avery will speak tomorrow night before the New Bedford Labor Temple Union. Saturday night Mrs. A. J. George addresses the Faneuil Improvement Society of Brighton.

ROBBINS CASE ARGUED

NEW YORK—Counsel for the government Wednesday filed motions in the United States district court here asking that Edward D. Robbins, director and former general counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, be adjudged guilty of conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law. The motion was based upon Mr. Robbins' plea of immunity to the indictment against him and 20 other directors or former directors of the company. The plea was overruled on April 29. Decision on the motion of Wednesday was reserved.

CHRISTIAN PASTORS ORGANIZE

DALLAS, Tex.—The pastors of 33 Christian churches in and around Dallas met in the Central Christian church recently, says the News, and organized a district association, with the Rev. A. E. Ewell of the Oak Cliff church as president, the Rev. W. W. Phares of the South Dallas church as vice-president, and the Rev. Grover W. Stewart of the North Dallas church as secretary.

DANA HALL EXERCISES HELD

WELLESLEY, Mass.—One of the largest senior classes Dana Hall school has ever graduated, 86 in number, received diplomas yesterday at exercises in the Wellesley Congregational church. The address was by the Rev. Albert Parker Fitch, president of the Andover theological school. Miss Helen Temple Cook, principal of the school, presented the diplomas.

SPELLING CONTEST CLOSES

Aubrey P. Ames was awarded a dictionary for winning first place in a spelling contest at the Huntington school in the Y. M. C. A. building yesterday. The contest has been going on this last semester and came to a close yesterday with a final spell down to the 12 remaining.

A. F. WHALEY SEEKS PERMIT

Permit to hold a public meeting on the Common tomorrow was applied for yesterday by Allen W. Whaley, one of the leaders in the protest against the production of the film play, "Birth of a Nation."

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

Games Have Become Institutions Among Collegians in Recent Years—Increase of Intramural Contests—Provision of Athletic Fields—Movement Spreading

College athleticism in all parts of the world has undergone a decided metamorphosis since those days when Matthew Arnold pointed to Oxonians, "Our little barbarians all at play." Games have become institutions among collegians. Exercise has become a curriculum. Student athletics have been organized upon a scale scarcely dreamed of in the days even of a generation once removed.

While this athletic revival has its chief springs in England and America, among undergraduates and alumni, it has not stopped at home. It has carried its great attraction for student youth to Egypt and South Africa, to India and the Philippines, and some of the best baseball players among collegians now are found in the new China and on the modern-looking athletic grounds of the Japanese empire.

The oriental student, while under a handicap of tradition, has profited immeasurably by this athletic awakening. Baseball and the other western sports have proved formidable rivals to the Turkish cafes of the Moslem, and they are now alluring the East Indian in the morning and evening to his new athletic fields and clubs for polo, cricket and football, where he is revealing himself as no mean competitor of the Englishman. Even before China became a republic, the western visitor gazed with humorous amazement upon the scions of the Middle Kingdom moving much faster than was the traditional Mandarin fashion, their queues flying behind them as they ran the American-looking baseball bases. Eight years ago the writer found the Chinese of Shanghai engaged in a successful campaign for funds to secure a large athletic field on the outskirts of the city, and this field has become a center of popular interest, where many teams have been trained to meet their athletic rivals of Tokio and Manila.

Japanese students have more traditions, athletically speaking, than other far eastern collegians, as in the national games of "jeudo," fencing, archery and wrestling they have long been proficient. In the last 10 years, however, they have joined their feudal games with modern western ones, and Japanese baseball, especially, has become a notable means of expressing racial adaptability and alertness. More than one American team has crossed the Pacific to engage the undergraduates of the Sunrise land in the national sport of the United States, and they have frequently found more than a match in the Japanese. While Great Britain has stamped its national type of athletics upon the student constituency of the English colonies, the American is responsible for baseball in the far east.

In the United States, indeed, baseball has become no longer a side issue of college life, engaging a small coterie of unstudious boys; more than once in late years it has threatened, in the words of President Wilson, to become the side show to "swallow up the circus" of university business. It has become one of the chief factors and meeting-places of undergraduate life.

In the enthusiasm that baseball has aroused in virtually every one of the 700 or more colleges of the United States, it has become a potential means for gathering and expressing the undergraduate feeling and local characteristics. One might almost say, "Show me your baseball team and I will tell you the position and the type of your institution."

The faculty and alumni, the fathers and mothers, have come not only to consider baseball a fixture in student affairs, but they also have become participating and organizing bodies, official or semi-official cooperators in the business. They have learned to consider it, not as an advertising placard or a foolish play merely, but as highly important to development.

It is due partially at least to this thoughtful and mature study and planning of faculty and students of more mature growth on college boards and among graduate alumni, that the whole corporate life of American institutions has been engaged in play, originally limited to a small group of performers who entertained a vast crowd of watchers on the grandstands.

Large universities have taken the lead, the college authorities and athletic officers uniting in raising and expending huge sums for the extension of athletic fields and the engagement of expert instructors who spend their entire time in the work. These baseball fields frequently contain acreage equal to the area of a good-sized farm. Harvard has 60 acres of such fields, and last season 600 students engaged in baseball at Harvard in addition to 606 men who were listed in rowing activities and 202 graduates who played football on all sorts and conditions of teams.

Yale has more than 87 acres devoted to athletic purposes, and is now considering plans for an athletic clubhouse sizable enough to accommodate 1200 students at one time.

Cornell University, with its open field of 35 acres, given over to baseball; the University of Illinois, with 30 acres devoted to the same purpose, with special attention given to secondary baseball teams; Princeton, engaging according to the latest reports 500 out of her 600 students each year in ball playing alone, reveal typical examples of the ever-enlarging athletic consciousness at American higher institutions.

In a recent report of college baseball conditions, Lawrence Perry, giving the number of students on regular or substitute "varsity" teams, compared these with the entire number of students. He showed from replies received from 150 institutions, that 18,000 students were engaged last year in intercollegiate competition, as against a total enrolment of 111,000 students in the institutions reporting. These 93,000 students who were not participants in intercollegiate baseball or athletics give evidence of the possibility and need of the present national movement among the higher institutions of learning to engage in intramural games such youth as may not be "star" players, but whose association with out-of-door games is, or should be, a real part of their college training.

There is a noticeable increase, traced to the ever-enlarging interest in baseball in the emphasis given to the games that carry with them real fun. If one is in doubt let him estimate the influence of college baseball especially upon the habits and life of the nation as the students leave college and during their half holidays throng the playgrounds of parks and commons to engage in this sport. The advantages of the national game now are so overwhelmingly apparent that the adverse critic of 10 years ago has become the loyal and often enthusiastic supporter of twentieth century college athleticism and

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Source of Plaster of Paris and Cement Plasters

Lime mortar has been used for so long a time for plastering walls that it may be a surprise to learn that another plastering material is being used—and has been used since its introduction into the field of non-metallic building materials in about 1885. This material is the mineral gypsum, the source of plaster of Paris and cement plasters.

Gypsum, the crude substance from which these plasters and other various hard plasters are derived, is a mineral similar in appearance to marble but much softer, composed of sulphate of lime and water. It belongs to the lime-containing group of minerals, as does limestone, but differs from the latter in that it is a sulphate while limestone is a carbonate. When a piece is heated to a high degree, a certain amount of water is driven off as steam, leaving behind a white powder which has the power of taking up water again and becoming hard. This powder is popularly known as plaster of Paris.

In the division of mineral technology in the United States National Museum at Washington, an especially arranged series of exhibits illustrates both the properties of gypsum and the manufacturing processes of commodities made from it, and shows many of the finished products. A model 8 by 10 feet gives the visitor a fine idea of a gypsum plant in full swing. The buildings and machines are shown on a scale one fiftieth full size, and the processes involved in the manufacture of gypsum products may be traced.

Despite its late introduction into the United States, gypsum was known and used for 4000 years previously. Probably one of its earliest uses was to plaster over the Pyramid of Cheops, built between 4000 and 3000 B. C., for remnants of this plaster are found to be almost identical with the best cement plaster made today. The early writings of Aristotle, Pliny, Theophrastus, and others show that gypsum and its uses were known to them. Being soft, white and translucent, it came to be carved into vases and other ornaments, and was also used in temple walls for the admission of light before the discovery of glass. According to Theophrastus, plaster of Paris was first used to make plaster casts in about 33 B. C. This art disappeared, however, and was not revived until 1480 A. D., when the method of casting in plaster was again used to obtain copies of ancient sculpture.

Commercial gypsum is not an ore in the same sense that gold, silver and iron are ores, but is a rock like sandstone, occurring in beds or layers in the earth. It is formed by deposition in water, and has a world-wide distribution. The depth at which the beds are found influences the method of extraction; one operation being similar to that by which all stone is secured, namely, quarrying, and another, similar to the mining of coal by the room and pillar process. Following its removal from the quarry or mine, it is crushed and ground, then burned, and finally mixed with various substances to make a ready-mixed mortar.

By virtue of its being very little affected by heat and dampness, and the fact that it takes color very well, calcined gypsum has many and varied commercial uses.

Literary Evening, With Games Naming Noted People

In the note of invitation to a literary evening each one should be requested to wear something indicative of a book title. Upon arrival, each guest should be furnished with a card bearing the names of the entire company. When one fancies he has discovered a title, he should say nothing about it, but write the title opposite the name of the impersonator. When as much time has been given to this part of the program as has been thought desirable, the hostess calls the company to order and reads aloud a correct list of names and titles, and each corrects his card accordingly; or, still better, let the cards be exchanged, so that each must correct that of his neighbor, which will relieve the victor of the necessity of announcing his own success.

The guests may represent their titles in as inexpensive or as elaborate a way as they choose. She who represents "Rose in Bloom" need only wear a full-blown rose. "Sentimental Tommy" wears a Scotch cap bearing the words "From Thrums" on the front, and, when talking, finds many opportunities of informing his questioners, "I'll find a w'y!" "A Penniless Girl" is easily represented by a girl carrying an empty purse open and suspended at her beit. "The Woman in White" and "Little Red Riding Hood" are also easily represented. Three small white wings tied together with a ribbon represent very well "White Wings," by William Black.

It is not desirable that the costume speak too plainly of the title selected, for the guests are expected to question one another regarding their peculiarities, and so they must be well informed as to the books they represent.

Noted People—Cut out pictures of noted men and women from newspapers and magazines, paste on white paper, and number each one. Provide each guest with paper and pencil, having the paper contain a list of numbers corresponding to those on the pictures. The guests are then requested to write opposite the correct number the name of the person whom each picture represents. A good idea is to have pictures pinned upon the wall, curtains, and in every convenient place about the rooms, as the guests will then be obliged to move about. After each one has been given plenty of time for guessing, the correct list can be read aloud by one person, each guest passing his paper to his neighbor for correction. A prize may be given to the one who has the most correct answers.

In connection with this, the game of noted people can be played. Have small slips of paper with the names of noted people written upon them, and pin one of these on back of each guest; he is to guess whom he represents by means of questions put to him by other guests. This is great fun, and causes much merriment among the young people. As soon as a player guesses whom he represents a new slip can be put on his back. A prize may be given the one who guesses the most names.—Bright Ideas for Entertaining.

BOY SCOUTS AND FOURTH OF JULY

Many scoutmasters are making plans for some kind of observance of Independence day, July 4, and requests for information have already come to national headquarters of the boy scouts in America.

These early reports indicate that scout officials are eager to incorporate the scout ideal of helpfulness in whatever commemoration of July 4 they undertake.

There are two ways in which scout troops can assist in such celebrations. In a great many towns the program will be undertaken by civic authorities or by some other organization, and in such cases the scoutmaster will find it most convenient to confer with the committee in charge and offer the services of his scouts in any capacity in which they might be helpful.

In a great many other cases, however, there will be no one to take the lead in the matter of providing a Fourth of July program, and in these communities many scoutmasters may find it desirable to take the initiative in arranging an entertainment. The following are some brief reports of activities of various scouts on July 4, last year.

It would not be especially helpful to outline an entire Fourth of July program, inasmuch as in no two communities are local conditions likely to be exactly the same. It is hoped, however, that scoutmasters will find among the following notes some points which will be useful to them:

At Burlington, N. J., last year the troop in charge of Scoutmaster Carleton E. Scholl organized a big celebration, a feature of which was the raising and dedicating of a municipal flagpole which was presented to the city. The scouts had entire charge of this ceremony.

At Capac, Mich., the boy scouts, in charge of Scoutmaster J. B. Lomas, formed an escort of honor for Governor Ferris, the guest of honor. The scouts also put on a demonstration of staff drills, exercises, etc.

At Newark, N. J., an elaborate program of scout events and contests was conducted. This program not only provided entertainment for a large number of people, but kept the scouts busy.

At North Wales, Pa., the scouts, in charge of Willard L. Amthor, directed an elaborate program of athletic events held in honor of the opening of Recreation park.

At Passaic, N. J., Scoutmaster William J. Heuser's troop assisted the police in maintaining order at the celebration and in doing picket duty at the parks throughout the day. They also helped guard all bad crossings.

In St. Paul, Minn., the boy scouts for several years have been used for maintaining order at the big municipal celebration held on Harriet island in the Mississippi river.

Hide and Seek

Out in the woods beside the creek
I like to play at hide-and-seek;
I shut my eyes up tight, and then
I count, "One, two, three," up to 10;
And while I'm counting for our play
My comrades hide themselves away.
"I'm coming!" then I gayly cry.
No single one of them I spy,
But when I listen, through the grass
A laughing rustle seems to pass—
My merry playmates, every one,
Are waiting, hidden, for the fun.
And then I softly steal about
To seek my little playmates out;
I peer in every tiny nook,
In every single place I look,
And search each corner carefully
Wherein a little friend might be.
And when I've looked in all of these,
At last I drop upon my knees
And bend the little leaves aside—
It is a lovely place to hide—
And—yes! I clap my hands to see
A playmate smiling up at me.
She looks so sweet I 'most forget
My "One, two, three for Violet!"
—The Continent.

Little Problem

173. A man, being asked how many sheep he had, replied: I have them in three pastures; the number in the first pasture is four fifths of 15, which is six tenths of the number in the second pasture, and this number is twice one eleventh of the number in the third pasture. How many had he in each pasture?

Answer to Little Problem No. 172—First son's share, $15,000; second, $12,500.

Beach Sailing Carts Are Used in Alaska

Miners working on the Alaska beaches have adopted what they call beach carts for the overland transportation of provisions and pay dirt. These queer-looking vehicles, fitted with great sails and built substantially, are capable of carrying heavy loads over the hard-packed sand at the rate of four or five miles an hour, without requiring half the exertion formerly needed by their owners to do the same work. In many ways these carts are similar to the sailing wheelbarrows of China, in which farmers transport their produce to market. The carts built by the miners have only two broad wheels which are tied with barrel staves nailed crosswise. There is usually a strong wind blowing in one direction or the other in this part of the country, and this fact makes the invention a practical and helpful one.—Philadelphia North American.

Songs of June

"My name is June.
Mine are the longest days, the loveliest nights,
I am the fairest daughter of the year."

"What so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days."

"O June! delicious month of June,
When winds and birds all sing in tune."
—Sherman.

"O lovely June! What month is like to thee?
What peace flows down from out thy skies of blue!"
"Roses bright and sunshine clear
Show that lovely June is here."

"Morning, night and noontime
Every daisy now
To the sunny June time
Makes her little bow."

"Hurrah for long, long days of fun!
Hurrah for June!"
"June is bright with hare-bells gay,
Hare-bells bloom around her cheek."
—D. Goodale.

"Bright brooks singing a rhythmic tune,
Sing, O heart, 'tis the month of June.'"
—M. F. Butts.

Points of Importance in Fielding Ground Balls

Every baseball player, regardless of what position he plays, should have a great deal of practise in fielding ground balls, writes George Huff in the American Boy.

The first thing to do in learning to field ground balls properly is to get into correct position before the ball is hit, a position which will enable you to start quickly in any direction. Take a stooping position. Literally, the ball player should always be on his toes. The feet should be from twelve to eighteen inches apart, the knees bent, the hands on the knees and the eyes on the batter. As soon as the ball is hit the first consideration should be to get directly in front of the ball.

When it reaches you, keep the feet together, or at any rate not over one foot apart, directly behind the ball. Do not get into the habit of having one foot advanced in front of the other. Many players pick up ground balls with the right foot advanced in front of the left, believing that in this position they can throw more quickly. This is a fallacious notion, because at the same time you are raising your arm to throw, the left foot may be advanced and by the time the arm is in position the feet are properly set. I have noticed that the players who play with one foot advanced are nearly always uncertain. It is caused by their trying to throw the ball before they get it. Put this down as a maxim: Do not have one foot in advance of the other.

In stooping to pick up a ground ball, the knees should be bent forward and spread apart. The head should be bent forward slightly. The hands should be kept very close to the body. Do not reach forward for the ball. Let it come to you. The fingers should be extended straight down, the outside of the hands touching together the entire distance.

Now that you are properly set for the grounder, you are ready for the two great fundamentals, the two things of utmost importance. The first and most important is to watch the ball. It should be watched intently from the time it leaves the bat until it is in the fielder's hands. Very few infielders realize the importance of watching it closely enough. Most of them watch the ball until it is within about fifteen feet of them and then lose sight of it. There are some infielders who do reasonably well on easy bounces and where the ball bounces true, but who fail when the ball takes a false bound. Other infielders who get most of the bounces watch the ball until it is right in their hands. This is a very simple thing, but the player finds that it takes his utmost concentration to do it always. Watching the ball is probably the big essential in handling grounders. The second fundamental is to keep very close to the ground.

Camera Glimpses: Boy's Idea of a Jitney

Boys are quick to apply any novel idea to their own use, modifying it in such ways as seem to be necessary in the circumstances and with the materials at their command. This lad, Edwin Clifford Johnson, Jr., of Newton Highlands, Mass., has heard of the jitney bus, and has proceeded to make one. He himself supplies the motive power. The fare he has put so low—only a smile—as at once to secure a passenger. Margaret Guild has an ever-ready smile and takes a ride.

In this department the most acceptable photograph received each week will be reproduced in the Monitor. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture it will be published. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

IDENTIFYING PRECIOUS STONES

The mineralogist is frequently confronted with the problems of identifying and valuing precious stones, for although an experienced dealer may be able to tell the genuineness of a gem at sight, tests are frequently necessary to make certain.

Dr. Edgar T. Wherry, assistant curator of the division of mineralogy and petrology of the United States National museum, has recently worked up a method of identification especially well adapted to gems, though not without application to other mineralogical work. This system employs the microspectroscope, a microscope eyepiece containing a small prism for the purpose of splitting or dividing the light from the source into the spectrum or series of colors into which all light may be divided. A brilliant white light is used for this purpose, and only a narrow beam is allowed to escape. This beam is focused on the side of the specimen by means of a lens or mirror, and its path is viewed through the microscope, using the microspectroscope eyepiece. In examining colorless gems and crystals, like the diamond, only the continuous spectrum is shown, with its colors ranging from red, through orange, yellow, green and blue to violet; but if the specimen is colored by the presence of certain chemical elements or dyes, light of some color will be absorbed by it, and one or more dark bands will appear in the spectrum where the eliminated colors would ordinarily be. The positions and numbers of these bands are highly characteristic of certain substances, and therefore serve to identify gems and minerals colored by these substances. The location of the bands is found by the use of a very finely divided scale within the instrument which reads in 2,500,000ths of an inch.

The ruby owes its color to the presence of a small amount of an oxide of chromium, and when combined in this form and examined as just described, that element shows a black band toward the extreme red end of the spectrum, separated from the invisible region beyond the red by a narrow bright line. When an unknown stone exhibits this type of spectrum in the microspectroscope, it may be identified as genuine ruby with absolute certainty. Synthetic rubies, which are identical with the natural ones in every respect, also show this type of spectrum, but the bits of red glass, which owe their color to copper or gold or to the rare element selenium, so often cut and sold as rubies, do not show this type of spectrum and can at once be detected.

Sapphires can also be positively identified by this same method, only here the behavior is reversed; true sapphires show no absorption bands, but a clear spectrum, while their blue glass imitations have several strong bands replacing the colors eliminated from the spectrum. This method has also proved valuable in the identification of many transparent or fairly translucent precious stones, including the emerald, garnet, tourmaline, turquoise, beryl and topaz. As it can be applied without removing them from their settings in rings and pins, it is of great practical service.

MEDALS PRESENTED TO THE INDIANS

Few children probably know that the United States has been in the habit of giving from time to time, peace medals to American Indians. The custom dates back to early colonial times, when Cecil Calvert, in 1632 or thereabout, gave large silver medals to friendly Indians with the probable hope that they would keep the peace. English and French kings were also accustomed to bestow large medals, for the most part silver, on Indian chiefs and men of importance in the tribe, after peace treaties or in token of gratitude for their friendship. The United States, shortly after its independence, followed the precedent.

The American Numismatic Society, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, New York, has placed on public view, probably the largest collection in existence of Indian peace medals issued by United States Presidents. The series began with the large oval silver plate measuring 5 by 7 inches, given by Washington to certain Indian chiefs. The different Presidents since then have issued medals, in from one to three sizes, all large and showy, for the Indian likes ornamentation and these silver discs naturally appeal to him. On one side is the delineation of the President awarding the medal. The reverse, from John Adams to Zachary Taylor, consists of the hand of a soldier clasping the hand of an Indian, above a tomahawk and calumet crossed, and the inscription "Peace and Friendship."

Millard Fillmore adopted a new reverse, a pioneer and an Indian standing facing each other, with the United States flag as a background and the inscription "Labor, Virtue, Honor." This reverse was also used on the medals of Franklin Pierce.

The reverse of the medals of James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln bears a representation of an Indian plowing, and symbols of war and peace.

The reverse of the medal of Andrew Johnson represents America and an Indian chief clasping hands in front of a monument surmounted by a bust of Washington, and bearing the word "Peace."

President Grant issued a medal entirely different in appearance, and with many symbols of prosperity and peace.

The medals of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison are oval, and depict on the reverse a pioneer and an Indian in amicable conversation. There is also a round medal of Benjamin Harrison, showing scenes from the life of the Indian and the farmer.

The oval medals of the five Presidents last mentioned are lacking in the collection, which contains the round medal of Benjamin Harrison and from one to three medals of each of the other Presidents. They vary from two to three inches in diameter. Each one has been owned and worn by an Indian, and some have been preserved through several generations.

Johnny's Pocket

Do you know what's in my pottet?
Such a lot o' treasures in it!
Listen, now, while I bedin it;
Such a lot o' sings it hold,
And all there is you sall be told,—
Everysin' dat's in my pottet
And when, and where, and how I dot it.

First of all, here's in my pottet
A beauty shell; I picked it up; . . .
The shell's a hole in it, you see;
Nobody knows that I have dot it,
I keep it safe here in my pottet.

And here's my ball, too, in my pottet,
And here's my pennies, one, two, three,
That Aunt Mary gave to me;
Tomorrow day I'll buy a spade
When I'm out walking with the maid.
I can't put dat here in my pottet,
But I can use it when I've dot it.

Here's some more sin's in my pottet!
Here's my lead, and here's my string,
And once I had an iron ring.
But through a hole it lost one day;
And here is what I always say—
A hole's the worst sin' in a pottet—
Have it mended when you've dot it.
—Anonymous.

VARIOUS WAYS OF DRYING NEGATIVES

It is a particularly disappointing thing, after the development and fixing of a plate or film has been successfully carried out, and we have got a negative to the printing of which we are looking forward, to find that it has been affected in drying, and is no longer as promising in appearance as it once was. Yet at some time or another every amateur photographer must have had such an experience, and learned from it that a negative is not safe until it is quite dry. Even then it may be stained, or scratched, or broken; but at any rate its most susceptible period is passed.

As every photographer knows, if the washing of the negative has been carried out with hard water, such as most town water is, it will be found to have its surface covered with a fine white deposit; and this it is best to remove, by holding the plate film upward, under the tap and gently rubbing its surface with a tuft of cotton. The plate may then be put to drain in a rack.

Film negatives will not need cleansing on the reverse side, but are always all the better for a rub with the cotton. They may then be pinned up by one corner to drain and dry. For this purpose dark room pins are most convenient. They should be pushed through the film, and this then slid along the pin until it is stopped by the head, so that when the pin is stuck into its support neither side of the film touches it. It must not be forgotten that all non-curling films have a gelatine coating on each side of them, and so neither back nor front must be allowed to touch anything while they are drying. I use the edges of some shelves for the purpose, sticking in the pins so that the negatives hang quite clear.

The draining rack for plates must not be used as a drying rack also, as the negatives in its grooves are too near together, and take a long time to dry. After a negative has been a quarter of an hour in the draining rack it will be surface dry, and may then be put aside for the gelatine coating itself to dry. At this stage it should be examined to see that no little piece of the film from the edge has got folded down on any part of the picture that we shall want to print; if so, it must be gently removed with the finger tip, or it will dry down irremovably into the image. Any spots of water on the glass side may be removed, and if any drops are visible on the film side it is best to get rid of them also by giving the plate a jerk.

It is not wise to attempt to dry negatives by heat, unless the film has been specially hardened with formalin to allow of its being done. But apart from that, the quicker they are dried the better, provided the rate of drying is uniform. If it is not, there will be trouble from drying marks. These take the form of a difference in density between the parts which were dried quickly and those which were dried slowly, and may completely spoil a negative, since a distinct boundary line is generally visible between the two parts.

When a negative is put aside anywhere to dry, therefore, it should not be moved again until it is dry; at least it should not be moved, when partly dry, with the idea of hurrying up the process, as one may sometimes wish to do when the drying seems slow.

The best place for drying negatives will depend upon the arrangements of each worker. In my own case I put them on book shelves, film outward; leaving the negative against the books, as nearly upright as possible, and close to the front edge of the shelf, so as to take advantage of the vertical current of air almost sure to be present. Before putting them to dry there, a duster should be passed along the shelf to make sure it is quite clean. The more vertical their position the less chance is there of dust settling on the face of the negative.

A favorite plan with some workers is to have a board in which are driven a number of wire nails in pairs, two inches or so apart. The board hangs up in some convenient place, so that each pair of nails is on a level, and a negative is put diagonally on the two nails, as far from the board as possible, with its top corner resting against the board, so that the plate is nearly vertical. Either the film or the glass side may be put outward; if the latter, the film is completely protected from dust, but will take a little longer to dry.

Finally, the drying place should not be where the sun will work round so as to shine upon them, as this when a negative is partly dry is a fertile source of drying marks.

If a negative is wanted to dry quickly, a good plan is to open the window for half an inch or so at the top, and to stand the negative, after draining, on the top sash of the bottom half, leaning against the glass of the top half, with its film side toward the glass and exposed to the strong upward current sure to be formed.—Boys Magazine.

Hoop Cycle New Vehicle for Children

Something distinctly novel in the way of a pleasure vehicle for boys has recently been invented in the form of a hoop cycle. It serves to bridge the gap between the tricycle and bicycle, furnishing an endless amount of fun, says Popular Mechanics. The device consists of a half-inch pipe welded into a large hoop, suspended within which on sheave rollers is a yoke carrying a seat. Extending to the rear of this is a two-wheeled balancing gear which is raised from the ground when the rider leans forward. The machine is propelled by the feet, the boy running until he gets up sufficient speed to carry him along, or rolling the cycle by an occasional push with his feet. On small hills the device may be used for coasting, although this is not advisable on steep inclines where there is any possibility of the hoop getting beyond control.

Moving Bullet Pictured

Imagine photographing a moving bullet; then imagine, if you can, making seventy-two photographs of it while it was covering a space of 10 inches. This is a feat which has actually been accomplished with the aid of a motion picture camera. As the pictures were taken at the rate of one hundred thousand a second, and no camera shutter is made which could attain that speed, the pictures were made by means of a series of electric flashes, each spark or flash giving one exposure. The film used was mounted on a wheel three feet in circumference which was revolved at the rate of nine thousand revolutions a minute in order that the pictures should not overlap each other.

In photographing a bullet passing through a stick, it was noticed that the bullet passed completely through the stick and was well on its way before the wood showed any signs of splintering. Then tiny splinters appeared, the stick began to split and finally broke after the bullet was some distance from the stick.—American Boy.

Said the Rose to the Pink

"Do you see that child who is coming this way?"
Said the Rose to the Pink,—
"What can it be that makes her so gay?
What do you think?"

"'Tis the frock that she wears, as I believe,"
Said the Pink to the Rose,—
"A pretty frock, as you can perceive,
Wherever it grows."

"I think she is proud that her eyes are blue,"
Said the Rose to the Pink,—
"For a daintier frock she can see on you,
Or on me, as I think."

"Perhaps she is gay because we are here,"
Said the Pink to the Rose,—
"Let us smile our brightest as she draws near,
Our love to disclose."
—Louise Chandler Moulton.

Little Problem

172. A father gave his two sons, one of 11 years and the other 16, $27,500, to be so divided that each share being placed at simple interest at 5 per cent would amount to equal sums when they would respectively reach 21 years.

Answer to Little Problem No. 171—The numbers are 8, 20 and 28.

GIRL LEADING RAISER OF TOMATOES

When a girl invests $24.27 in the cultivation of one tenth of an acre of tomatoes and realizes from that single investment $148.23 in profits, there is proof of unusual intelligence and thrift, according to the Country Gentleman. The case in point is that of Mary Rice McCulloch of Alamance county, North Carolina's champion for 1914. Her yield was 2222 pounds of tomatoes and she canned 1711 pounds. Here is her own story:

The Stone and Earliana tomato seeds were ordered by the club in February. The season was wet and my seed were not sown until March. I put them in a bed covered with canvas. I transplanted my plants on May 4, and again on May 14 I replanted them.

My garden was an oblong plot 33 feet by 132 feet. The soil was of a grayish loam. It had been sown to crimson clover the preceding fall. The land was broken with a two-horse plow on May 8. Then it was harrowed three times with a section harrow.

I had one two-horse load of stable manure scattered broadcast and harrowed under before the plants were put out. About the last of July I had one third of a sack of fertilizer put on my garden.

I watered and set my plants on June 1. Many of them perished. I watered and replanted twice again. At last plowing the ground was covered with rich dirt.

I did not prune or stake my plants. My plot was mulched with straw.

I gathered my tomatoes in tubs and buckets and hauled them to the house. In grading, all the large and small ones were put in separate boxes. I grew no other vegetable on my one tenth acre. I did most of my canning at home. All my preserving was done at home.

The meaning of the club emblem, "To make the best better," is working toward perfection. I knew almost nothing about canning when I joined the club. Have learned many things about fruits and vegetables. I used the recipes recommended by the club for catchup, chow-chow, jellies and grape juice. This was my first year in the club and I enjoyed the work very much.

Because of what Mary McCulloch and the other canning-club girls in her county have done Alamance claims a record for goods produced in 1914 by girls. The county invested $1771.25, and from that expenditure produced canned goods to the value of $7039.65. The number of containers was 55,165.

CARLISLE SCHOOL TRAINING INDIAN FOR REAL WORK

High Grade Vocational Teaching Given at Institution Which Also Fosters and Develops Ideals Among Its Students

While most Americans have long since ceased to regard the Indian as a fighting man, they have also tended to lose sight of him entirely. New forces have been working, however, which have been doing much to pay the debt owed the red man for injustices relative to his lands. And among these, the United States Indian school at Carlisle, organized Oct. 6, 1879, stands out as a foremost factor; not only in what the school itself has done, but also in its precedence and the influence which has reached at least 50,000 students in similar Indian schools touched by this institution. The 300,000 Indians of America owe much to Carlisle for its high-grade vocational training, and for its assistance in fostering and cherishing the pride and manly and womanly self-respect of one of the notable races of the world.

The information of the general public relative to this school is usually confined to the fact that the Carlisle Indians have proved themselves among the most doughty football opponents of the big universities in the autumn games. Real knowledge of the work of the school has been so limited that even now one hears people who never have looked into the matter, speaking of the reversion of the Indian to his former type when he leaves his school to return to his home town. No one who has received first-hand information concerning the work being done at Carlisle, Haskell and other first-class Indian schools hesitates for a moment to commend this training which concerns the white man almost as vitally as the Indian.

At the Carlisle school there are records of more than 4000 Indians who have studied there, and returns that have been received recently from 2189 of them show that 94 per cent are successfully earning their living, and in this real evidence of purpose and industry bringing credit to their training. Of the 514 graduates in the world today—or the students who have completed the entire course at Carlisle—all but five are definitely located in useful occupations.

The distribution of these graduates, as shown in the following statistics, reveals the practical and widespread influence of the school:

Working at home on allotment, or near it	147
Working near home	32
In government service at home	30
In U. S. Indian service away from home	60
Married and living away from home, many in white communities	66
At work away from home in white communities	149
Students in white schools away from home	15
Students in Indian schools, at home or elsewhere	10
Whereabouts not known	5

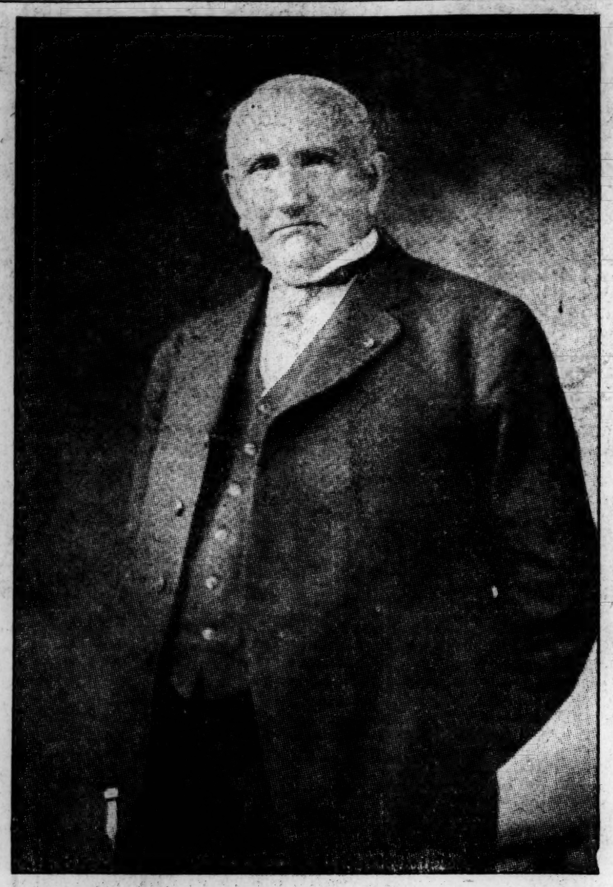
Some idea of the near-to-life training of these men at Carlisle is also revealed by the following facts relative to the kind of business, professions and industries in which certain of the graduates are now to be found:

Agents, cashiers, clerks, managers, salesmen and stenographers	30
Band leaders and traveling band men	7
Farmers and ranchers	50
Housewives	142
In business for themselves (merchants, real estate dealers, etc.)	19
Laborers	16
Professions (civil engineering, dentistry, journalism, law, lecturing, medicine, nursing, teaching, etc.)	22
Railroaders (firemen, firemen, etc.)	8
Students (business schools, universities, etc.)	28
Trades (blacksmithing, carpentry, dressmaking, harnessmaking, laundering, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, etc.)	78

One never visits this institution and looks into the serious faces of these young men and women, or follows them through their extensive program of practical service, without a sense of the wisdom displayed by the government, under the management of Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, in affording facilities for so practical a training.

Here in the heart of the great Pennsylvania agricultural section in the Cumberland valley, about 19 miles from Harrisburg and about equally distant from Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., the Carlisle school finds a delightful and historic situation. It is built upon a site of a frontier military post; here also in 1775 Benjamin Franklin made a famous treaty of peace with the Indian tribes of Pennsylvania. It was here, too, that the Hessians, during the revolutionary war, after the battle of Trenton, were kept in prison under military surveillance. The military post situated at Carlisle was used for a long time as a training school for cavalry and after was abandoned by the military authorities in the early 70s, it was donated to the department of the interior for the purpose of Indian education. Here was the first school of its kind to be established by the United States authorities, and the first to receive Congressional recognition and an appropriation. It was an eventful day, that Oct. 6 in 1879, when 82 Indians arrived at Carlisle from the Sioux reservation to become the charter members of the leading school for the Indians now existent. The school is under the support of the federal government, and Congress has provided for it specifically since 1883.

Carlisle is primarily a vocational school for both sexes, and furnishes both academic and industrial training for young men and young women, with the purpose of fitting them for work among their own people and also to carry on trades and professions in legitimate competition with whites. Three hundred and eleven acres of excellent farming land, covered by 50 separate buildings, furnishes the material equipment for the institute. The land is divided into two farms and the work is carried on entirely by the students. The school campus, with an area of 26 acres, is an excellent model of completeness in the way of modern apparatus and supplies. The distinguished lecturers who speak at Carlisle regularly year by year address from 800 to 1000 students in a great auditorium. The students furnish an orchestra on these occasions and the young men and young women who march into their places make one of the unique sights in educational institutions of America.



Gen. R. H. Pratt, out of whose experience Carlisle school grew

The young men also have an excellent brass band which furnishes music for their outdoor assemblies.

Addressing this audience, one is often surprised at the seeming lack of appreciation or applause. It seems as if the students, who sit stolidly but with perfect respect and attention, fail to understand English. But the appreciation shown at the end of the addresses by the students, together with their intelligent questionings of the speaker, or their response to any worth-while appeal, convinces one of the Indian's capacity for appreciation and his desire to take part in every legitimate enterprise for the upbuilding of character and Indian civilization. On one of his visits to this institution the writer was strongly impressed with a large rally of the Christian associations of the school, when 800 students signed cards enrolling themselves voluntarily in classes for the study of the English Bible. These classes are instructed by the regular teachers and some of the older and more efficient students and are maintained with enthusiastic interest throughout the year.

One also finds an astonishing interest in reading on the part of these Indians, especially in the study of historical subjects and in books relating to the origin, development and needs of the Indian race. The library, which contains 3500 carefully selected volumes, together with considerable literature for reference purposes, occupies the entire first floor of the academic building, and the room is usually well filled with readers. The literary interest of the students is further revealed in two literary societies among the young women and also in two similar societies for study and debate among the young men. These weekly meetings with special programs compare well in their student leadership and conduct with similar literary organizations in the preparatory schools of the country.

In addition to this voluntary literary interest outside the regular curriculum, the students publish weekly a newspaper entitled the Carlisle Arrow, which is edited and printed by the Indians themselves. There is also published and printed by the students in the school "printery" a monthly illustrated magazine called the Red Man, which takes up the wider influence relative to Indians as a whole in America, and in the matter of printing, especially, is a model of perfection.

The visitor at Carlisle is deeply impressed with the industry that pervades the place. During the evening study hours the recitation rooms are filled with students who study under the guidance of their teachers, while during half of the time of the school week the various shops are alive with prospective blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, carriage and harness makers, mechanical engineers, shoemakers, tailors, horticulturists and farmers.

Oscar H. Lipps, the superintendent, outlines his ideals for work and industrious application, in line with the settled policy of the school, thus:

"The Carlisle school desires to enroll only those who have a definite purpose in view, and who really 'mean business,' and who desire to obtain thorough training and education."

There are certain departments such as those of business and telegraphy where students may enroll for a two-year term, and special students who wish to take up a particular trade only, without further academic training, are admitted for such courses on condition that they possess a good elementary education. Men students who enter the trades departments are expected to continue their studies until the trade is mastered. The school is unique in its characteristics of furnishing free of charge both board and clothing for students during their entire period of attendance. There is a military organization and the discipline is strict, being one of the successful features. In general one half of the day is devoted to academic studies, while the other half is given to the pursuance of trades and industries on the part of the undergraduates.

While the school naturally takes an attitude of freedom in religious belief, the entire body of students is expected to attend church on Sunday, and the young men and young women of various denominations carry on a Sunday school each Sunday morning.

The Protestant students also attend a special chapel service in the auditorium Sunday afternoon, while the Catholics meet in another hall at the same time and are led by the local priest and the sisters. Provision also is made for one hour of instruction every week for all students under the supervision of the pastors and the priests who are in charge of the various groups. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association include a large proportion of the membership of the institution, and delegates are sent to the various student gatherings of the country. The usual work of these associations in colleges and preparatory schools is conducted at Carlisle with considerable effectiveness.

Carlisle also is practical in the fact that it does not merely train its students for trades and business and professional life, but at the close of the course it takes particular interest, in behalf of the students, in securing positions for graduates and enabling them to begin promptly their life work in situations best adapted to their capabilities. The school authorities report that applications are numerous for the services of Carlisle graduates, as well as for the services of students who have heretofore been at Carlisle, both in leadership of important matters in the Indian reservations, and also in outside trades and business enterprises for which the students have received particular and expert training.

Not the least important phase of the work at Carlisle, revealing the spirit of the institution, is the campaign for suppression of the liquor traffic among the red men. The March issue of The Red Man is devoted entirely to this subject, containing an article by Commissioner Sells on the "Greatest Present Menace to the American Indian." The attitude of the school authorities in this matter, which is universally supported by the students themselves, is epigrammatically expressed in the statement of the superintendent, who writes, "The Hotchkiss and the Gatling gun were to the Indians in war instruments of mercy compared with the 'booze bottle' in these piping times of peace."

Carlisle is one of the foremost advocates of temperance among the various tribes, and the propaganda that it is carrying on along this line is considered necessary in order to break down "the one great obstacle in the way of carrying out any definite program for their advance, either moral, social or industrial."

When it is considered how directly it is possible to trace the prevalence of the liquor habit among Indians to the example of the white man, and when it is further realized that the impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the white tax-payers of the several states, the far-reaching value of this united non-drink sentiment at Carlisle is readily recognized.

In this enterprise, as in many problems related to legislation at Washington regarding the Indian lands and the education of the public at large as to the needs and condition of these people, the questions are many and diverse. That Carlisle, with its efficient staff of teachers and its intelligent supervisory department at Washington, should receive the heartiest and most sincere cooperation of citizens in the solving of these vital questions, is plain to any one who takes the trouble to look into the method and spirit of this really great school. Carlisle is converting the chief and the squaw into the competent business man and the housekeeper of the modern looking Indian homes and farms in the various states.

ART GALLERY IN MUSKEGON, MICH., WORKS FOR CITY

Hackley Gallery of Fine Arts Has Small But Representative Collection Well Patronized

MUSKEGON, Mich.—The Hackley Gallery of Fine Arts, housed in a beautiful building and keenly sensitive to the opportunities of contributing to the cultural life of Muskegon, is a pleasing example of what the small art gallery can accomplish. In the short time since its founding, in June of 1912, the museum has gathered a notable collection of worthy paintings, has established a quarterly, Aesthetics, which serves also as the official organ of the Michigan State Federation of Art, and is doing much to encourage art appreciation among the children and the men and women of its city.

Relative to the possessions of the museum, its director, Raymond Wyer, thus sets forth the position he believes the small institution should adhere to:

"In building up the small permanent collection of the Hackley gallery our object is to bring together a number of original paintings, etchings, bronzes and reproductions of Greek and Roman sculpture representing those men who have exercised the greatest influence on the world's art. The smallness of our gallery, unfortunately, prevents us from aspiring to cover the whole range of the history of art, and we have, therefore, been content with the works of those artists which came on to the market from time to time and were commensurate in price with our financial resources.

"In following this policy alone, however, we have not been influenced in selecting pictures for the names alone; neither have we been induced to consider at any time an example by an artist, whatever his reputation might be, for its merely superficial qualities. No painting has been accepted to occupy a permanent place in the Hackley gallery unless it included those characteristics which are associated with the artist's best work. Whether or not a picture is attractive, in the popular sense, has never been considered.

"With art museums of a national character, there can be little question that historical as well as esthetic comprehensiveness is desirable. In the smaller museums this comprehensiveness has never been carried out or seriously attempted. I believe, however, that the smallness of a museum might be an advantage in forming a collection of both historical and esthetical importance.

"Of course examples by the greatest masters would not always be possible but in all periods there are to be found minor masters whose works are beautiful as well as expressive of their period. Many of these would, for a small museum, adequately express the period. They can be picked up for a few hundred dollars each. This will be only for a time, however, because they are being gradually absorbed by the large number of museums springing up in all the new countries.

"A gallery should be especially careful in its purchasing of contemporary art of its own country. Patriotism or the laudable desire to help struggling artists must not run away with discretion. An institution should give special attention to the art of its own country, but it must be remembered that a public gallery is not a laboratory. Its purpose is not to encourage artists or to gamble with the future; it cannot afford to experiment except in very unusual cases.

"The sculpture department is not an expensive item. Very excellent casts can be bought of all early Egyptian, Greek, Roman and Byzantine sculpture. With a rug or two, some tapestries, etchings, wood block engravings, pottery—a most expressive art—as well as examples of Japanese and Chinese art, we could form a very satisfactory nucleus for a miniature collection of the world's art."

Necessarily the building of the gallery has been largely a result of opportunism, Mr. Wyer adds. Then taking up the work of the school children, he says, "Classes of school children coming regularly to the gallery receive instruction which is not confined to the history of art or to individual paintings, for inculcated with it is the art of doing everything. They are taught, through that work, which is the true expression of the artist and relevant to the period and environment in which it was created, that to be successful in any walk of life it is necessary to have confidence in one's country, one's own period, and principally in one's self."

Among the oil paintings owned by the museum are pictures by the following Americans: Blakelock, Boughton, Crane, Church, Davis, Dougherty, Dabo, Eaton, Fournier, Hawthorne, Inness, Keith, Lathrop, Mazzanovich, Metcalf, Ochtman, Potthast, Paxton, Ryder, Shirlaw, Sonntag, Tanner, Tryon, Volk, Wiggins, Wyant, Williams and Whistler. British: Barr, Beechey, Brown, Constable, Gainsborough, Hogarth, Lambert, Philpot, Raeburn, Weiss and Wilson. Dutch: DeBock, Van der Weele, Israels, Kever, Maris and Weissenbruch. French: Corot, Diaz, Jacque, Prinet and Sidaner. Spanish: De Goya. Then there are watercolors, etchings and engravings, lithographs and drawings.

The little quarterly, Aesthetics, contains illustrations and editorials on art, news of art museums and movements, especially in Michigan, and hints on how to gain a better appreciation of the gallery's contents. Mr. Wyer, its editor, came to the Hackley Gallery after a considerable period spent abroad—he is an Englishman—painting in studios on the continent. He has a broad first hand acquaintance with the old masters and also a keen commercial sense enabling him to apply his knowledge to the museum's resources with praiseworthy results.

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EDITORIAL VIEWS

Veterans at Richmond

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—It is significant that in the capital of the confederacy old foes meet as friends and march beneath one flag; that former strifes, if not forgotten, are now but the themes for an interchange of battle stories over their mutual campfires on historic ground. It is history new-made for the nation's sake.

Pan-American Finance

PORTLAND OREGONIAN—An opening for American bankers to finance foreign trade was revealed at the Pan-American conference, when it was proposed that Chile accept bills of exchange on New York in payment of export duties on nitrate, as she has hitherto accepted bills on London, large American interests being behind the project. South American business has been organized to deal with Britain and Germany. It is now prepared to reorganize for dealing with the United States. This country needs to provide the facilities for such dealings.

More Big Trade Balances

NEW YORK PRESS—Our foreign trade balance in the last week of May at the 13 test customs districts used by the government for making preliminary estimates was higher than the previous week by a few hundred thousand dollars and higher than the week before that by more than two and a half million dollars. . . . It may be set down for an absolute certainty that, with the further enormous trade credit which May has given us abroad, we have—since we about wiped out the current foreign balance against us on the 1st of last December—amassed an American trade credit abroad of not less than one million dollars.

CORPORATION SCHOOL WORK IS DISCUSSED

WORCESTER, Mass. — Vocational guidance and problems of educating the public in its importance were discussed at all sessions yesterday by delegates attending the convention of the National Association of Corporation Schools. Able speakers discussed reports relative to the problems, more than 12 contributing their opinions.

The convention accepted the invitation of Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, to have the 1916 convention in that city. The invitation was extended to the executive committee by John McLeod of the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. McLeod is nominators' choice to be president of the association when officers are elected at the closing meeting this morning.

INTERNATIONAL LAW THE TOPIC

In a lecture on "Some Aspects of International Law in the Present European Crisis," delivered by Prof. George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard University, before the Old South Historical Society at the Twentieth Century Club last night, the question of the keeping of treaties was discussed. He took the attitude that the best way to make treaties which will be permanent is to have them drawn up by military men.

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IGOROT TRIBE OF PHILIPPINES BEING HELPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The governing body in the Philippines for a number of months has been paying particular attention to the immediate and the future needs of the Igorots and other mountain people in the islands, and this effort has now gone far enough to justify the prediction, freely made in official circles, that the condition of these peoples is to be greatly improved within a very few years. J. F. Boomer, one of the government's agents at Manila, talks about the work in an interesting way, saying in part:

"It is the desire of the government to furnish the mountain people steady work after the completion of the public improvements upon which they for some time have been employed. The efforts are taking the form of special endeavors to extend agriculture. Meetings with the head men of the various mountain folk are being held by government agents, at which the problem is taken up. For some time the bureau of agriculture has been supplying selected seed rice to all these people who could be induced to plant them. It is expected that the varieties of rice being introduced will increase the production per hectare about fivefold.

"In addition to these efforts to increase the agricultural productions, plans are being perfected for introducing better bred horses, cattle and hogs among them.

"Among the new crops being introduced are mongo, a bean crop from India, which is widely used for enriching the land; corn, which already forms an auxiliary food crop to rice; and camotes, a kind of sweet potato. Silk culture is also being introduced. At Bontoc, Kiangan and other points in the mountain province, the industry has been started by the use of silkworms furnished by the bureau of science, mulberry trees supplied by the bureau of agriculture, and teachers secured by the bureau of education. At Bontoc a mission station has had signal success with silk culture, and from these centers it is hoped that the industry may be developed widely."

It is the expectation of the authorities that the work of putting these mountain people in a way to become self-supporting, and at the same time raising them to higher levels of thought and conduct, will not be difficult. Their response to the advances already made have been generous, and their aptitude in taking hold of the new ideas is rather great. It is believed that the reports to be made at the end of the present year will amply justify present expectations.

M'MILLAN RELIEF SHIP STARTS

NEW YORK — The three-masted schooner George B. Cluett, with a crew of eight and provisions enough for two years, sailed Wednesday night for Etah, Greenland, to relieve the McMillan party, which was sent out two years ago to explore Crocker Land. After a brief stop at Boston the Cluett will go directly to the Grenfell Association headquarters and then proceed to Etah.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
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To NEW YORK

Metropolitan Line: Express Twin-Screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL Leave North Side India Wharf, Boston, week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. Due New York 8 A. M. Same service returning from Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York.

MAINE AND THE PROVINCES

Bangor Line: Steamers leave India Wharf 5 P. M. daily except Sunday. Sunday service begins June 27.
Kennebec Line: Steamer leaves Foster's Wharf 6 P. M., Mon., Wed. and Fri. Daily service begins June 20. Sunday service begins July 18.
Portland Line: Steamers leave Central Wharf 7 P. M. week days. Also 9 A. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. (Intl. Line).
International Line: Steamers leave Central Wharf 9 A. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Coastwise to St. John. Direct service begins June 28, Mondays and Thursdays, also Sundays beginning July 4th, 10 A. M.

YARMOUTH LINE

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CUBA'S SUGAR PRODUCTION IS CALLED LARGEST

Island Holds World's Record, Says Writer Who Traces History of Cane Growing From Earliest Time to the Present

HAVANA, Cuba—With sugar the most important product of this island, anything bearing upon the industry, whether in Cuba or elsewhere, interests the people of Havana, particularly those engaged in plantation development and export.

That Cuba is the greatest producer of cane sugar in the world is the statement of Edward Albes, who quotes Willett & Gray's statistics to the effect that of the total production of all the countries in the western hemisphere for the year 1913-14—namely, 4,919,814 tons—Cuba's contribution amounted to 2,597,732 tons. Cuba produced over one fourth of the cane sugar consumed in the world. The grand total for all countries, including India, was 9,773,348 tons. Most remarkable of all, this tremendous production is accomplished by a country whose total area is 44,164 square miles, less than that of the state of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Albes, who is a member of the Pan-American Union staff, writing in the Bulletin on "Cane Sugar in Pan-America," furnishes what leading business men of Havana consider one of the most valuable contributions of the kind ever published. He carries the story of sugar from its inception to the present.

"As for the product of the cane," Mr. Albes states, "the first kind of sugar of which mention is made was a concentrated cane juice called 'gur' in India—'gud' in Sanskrit—and this seems to have been known as a food from prehistoric times. In A. D. 627 sugar had become quite well known, for when the Byzantines conquered Dastagerd in Persia that year among the spoils taken was a quantity of sugar. That its manufacture was an established industry in India in the seventh century is also attested by the old Chinese encyclopedia, the Pentsao-kang-mu, which states that the Emperor T'ai-tsung, who reigned from 627 to 650 A. D., sent some of his people to Behar in India to learn the art of sugar-making."

According to the writer in the Bulletin, the Arabs introduced the sugar cane to Sicily in 703, and thence it was taken to Africa about 900. It was carried to Spain by Abd-ur-rahman I., about 755, and was so successfully cultivated in southern Andalusia that by 1150 the country boasted a flourishing sugar industry.

"Meanwhile," Mr. Albes writes, "the Arabs and Chinese had initiated the growing of the cane along the coast of the Mediterranean as well as on the coast and islands of the Indian ocean. The Crusaders found extensive sugar plantations in Tripoli, Mesopotamia, Syria, Antioch and Cyprus, and by the fourteenth century the cane was being cultivated in nearly every part of the known world where soil and climate were suitable."

The Portuguese took the cane to Madeira in 1419, to the Azores in 1444, to the Cape Verde islands and to other island possessions. The Spaniards, in 1496, established its cultivation in the Canary islands. Then came its introduction into Brazil by the Portuguese, who brought it from Madeira, and thus was the sugar industry started in the Americas.

Discussing the production of sugar in America in territories less renowned for the article than is Cuba, Mr. Albes says that Argentina, which in 1871 produced a total of only 1000 tons, in recent years is exporting considerable quantities. Bolivia is rapidly making the industry pay. Brazil continues to produce largely, and Colombia and Costa Rica both make good showings. As a matter of fact, all the nations in Central and South America, as well as in the Caribbean, find cane-growing profitable.

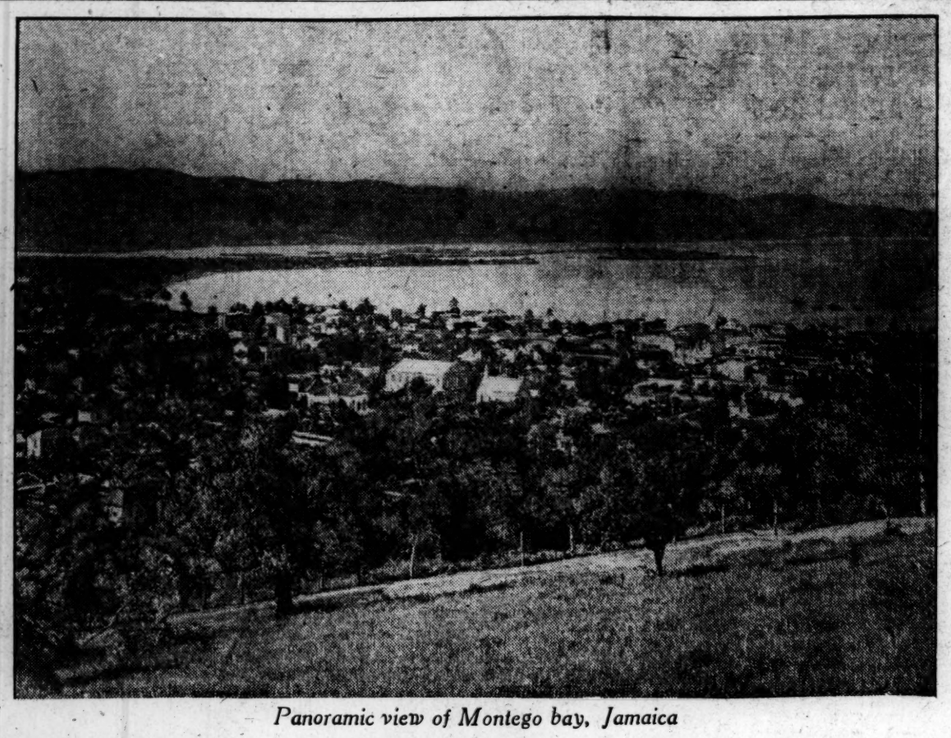
"The cane-sugar industry of the United States is so well known," Mr. Albes concludes, "that only a few facts need be mentioned. Louisiana, Texas, Georgia and Florida are the producing states, the first named being by far the most important. The Louisiana crop for the 1913-14 season amounted to 201,337 tons. Under the figures for the United States production those for its island possessions are included. For the 1913-14 season these were as follows: Porto Rico, 325,000 tons; Hawaiian islands, 551,000 tons; the Philippines, 225,000 tons, for export. With all of its large production, the United States takes over 99 per cent of the Cuban exports."

URUGUAY-BRAZIL ACCORD

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Monuments now are being placed along the survey of the boundary between Uruguay and Brazil. During recent months the government has been considering a number of treaties with Brazil, including a treaty covering the use of the frontier waters of the two countries.

COLOMBIA GEOGRAPHIC DATA

BOGOTA, Columbia—A geographic dictionary of Colombia is in preparation by Tomas Uribe Marquez. The dictionary is expected to be specially useful for post and telegraph purposes.



Panoramic view of Montego bay, Jamaica

ROSE HALL WAS FAMOUS MANSION AT MONTEGO BAY

Estate Is Now a Sugar Refining Factory—Market Day in the Town Shows Quaint Types

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica—The approach to Montego bay town unquestionably is one of the most charming to be encountered in the whole of the Caribbean. At most times the sea is like a pond. The islands scattered about are thick with mangroves, shrubs and other vegetation.

The beach is only a mile and a quarter from the court house, which structure is on the north side of the parade. After breakfast one may take a car to Rose Hall, the former residence of the famous Mrs. Palmer, on the Falmouth road, and 10 miles from that place.

This mansion was, with its spacious outbuildings, the most extensive establishment in Jamaica a century and a quarter ago. Situated 12 miles from Montego bay on an eminence some distance from the road, it presents a most commanding appearance, and is one of the few types of the eighteenth century mansions which were once common in the island. It was rebuilt in 1760 at a cost of $150,000, and is constructed throughout of mahogany; the grand staircase alone is said to have cost $4500. The Rose Hall estate is today a large sugar refining factory, and well worth visiting. A market day in the town is something for the visitor to see. Peasants from miles away are arriving all night on carts, on foot, or perched on the backs of their donkeys; and occasionally a mule may be seen with a pair of hampers on its back, laden with sugar, trudging toward the town.

The market place is a very busy and attractive spot on Saturdays, and the general appearance of the town on those days is that of bustling activity. The railway runs a train from Catadupa to Montego bay every Wednesday and Saturday (the two market days) for the benefit of market-goers, and the experiment seems to meet with favor, if one judges from the swarms of busy folk leaving the platforms after the arrival of a "market" or local train.

TRADE NOTES

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—The rate of exchange has advanced from 201 on May 4 to 222 on May 11. Three fourths of the commercial paper has been taken up by the Commercial and Agricultural Bank.

CARACAS, Venezuela—While construction has been temporarily deferred on a number of public enterprises, work on the Tachira, Maracay and Ocumare public highways is being continued.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Recent statistics on the railroad mileage in the country show that the total length of the lines is 2593 kilometers, of which 1709 kilometers are under state guarantee.

BOGOTA, Colombia—The Colombian minister of public instruction has awarded three orders for school desks and supplies to firms in the United States. Purchases for the public schools formerly were made in Europe.

HAVANA, Cuba—The severest test for an automobile in Cuba is the Puerto Boniato road, which winds up the side of a mountain 2000 feet high. A car recently made the ascent in six minutes.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The freight charge on a ton of cement from this city to Victoria, only 300 miles distant, is more than $10, or almost as much as from New York to this port.

CARTAGENA, Colombia—Exports of gold from Colombia in 1914 were valued at $5,122,224, of which amount $3,580,108 was in bars and $1,126,904 in gold dust. The remainder was in coins.

PANAMA ZONE REMAINS BUSY AS WORK CENTER

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The total Panama Zone excavation for April, including earth, rock and gravel, was 1,092,637 cubic yards. Of this total, 28,357 cubic yards were removed between the Pacific entrance and Miraflores locks, 154,809 cubic yards from Balboa inner harbor, 635,717 cubic yards from the Gaillard cut, and 30,581 cubic yards from Gatun locks to the Atlantic entrance. The hydraulic grader was engaged in sluicing at Balboa harbor and the north side of Gold hill and in cutting one of the Obispo diversion ditches. Removal of water hyacinths was confined to the vicinity of old Gorgona. The entire waters of the Trinidad valley have been covered, but no trace of these plants has been found there.

Shop orders authorized during the month numbered 887, a decrease of 48 from the previous month, those left over from March being 532, those completed during the month numbering 927, and those carried forward into May numbering 492. The output of the foundry was 107,467 pounds of iron, 59,995 pounds of steel, and 8731 pounds of brass. Hostling was done on 4190 pieces of equipment, and shop and field repairs were made on 7855 cars. In addition, 1123 light repair jobs were done on equipment, and six cases of extended repairs.

The fuel oil handling plant at Balboa handled 174,566.08 barrels and the fuel oil plant at Mount Hope handled 10,455.77 barrels of oil during the month.

Construction work was in progress on the following buildings: Bath house at Hotel Washington in Colon; Panama railroad station, farm superintendent's house and three mess halls and temporary stables for the army at Corozal; combined office, storehouse and mattress factory at Ancon; four-family and two-family concrete houses and two-family frame houses at Balboa; and headquarters building at Fort Amador. The field officer's house and the last of the first four barracks at Fort Amador were completed. In addition, the construction of two four-family concrete houses and four four-family frame houses at Balboa was let out by contract. The Corozal block plant turned out 53,000 blocks.

TEACHERS FROM MEXICO VISIT UNITED STATES

VERACRUZ, Mexico—Although the military activities of Mexico claim most attention, there are signs here that the Carranza administration is trying to formulate some plans for the educational advantage of the great untaught public. There has been created recently what is called the section for social legislation, whose purpose it is to put into operation laws that shall help the working classes. Commissions of school teachers also have been sent to all towns occupied by the Carranza soldiers.

As the head of the department of public instruction, Felix F. Palavicini has been active in bringing some order out of the educational chaos. He was instrumental in the sending of a number of teachers to the United States to study conditions, and the most recent commission sent is under the direction of Alfonso Cravioto. It is asserted in proof of the loyalty of the teachers in the republic that when Carranza changed the headquarters from Mexico City to Veracruz the majority of the instructors in the public schools followed the Constitutionalist leader.

Before leaving Veracruz for the United States, Senor Cravioto said in an interview: "In his friendship for the school children, General Carranza is expressing his belief that the liberty of man is in direct proportion to his economic and educational advantages. He looks to the United States as the one from where we may best learn these things. The wish of the leaders of the movement for more enlightened rule in Mexico is to see the two neighbor republics working and advancing together as comrades, side by side."

PORTO RICO'S LABOR ELEMENT DEMANDS REFORM

Division of Land Insisted on With Government Aid to Workers—Politicians Scored

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The labor situation is considerably intensified in recent months, and the appearance of such recognized leaders as P. Rivera Martinez and Santiago Iglesias before the federal industrial relations commission in the United States has been the means of further emphasizing the unsatisfactory condition existing in the relation of the workers to the employers. The curious feature is that there is little criticism of American administrative methods except in so far as these give too free a scope to professional politicians arising from the ranks of the natives.

It is pertinent to state again what the workingmen consider should be done, a matter that was urged on the legislative bodies some months ago. The following is the plan insisted upon as best suited to alleviate conditions:

First—That non-productive lands in Porto Rico, whether owned by private individuals or the government, be turned into farms, families of rural laborers to be given without charge the permanent ownership of five to ten cuerdas each; all this to be done with the legal and financial aid of the government, the government also to help these farmers to secure the money for the first harvests by undertaking public works.

Second—For the purpose of developing the farms the government should advance adequate 4 per cent loans and also advance money at 4 per cent to home builders.

Third—A people's bank, controlled by the government in connection with the postal savings banks, the bank to have a department, with branch offices in all the postoffices of the island, where, under the auspices of the government, citizens may be able to secure agricultural and industrial 4 per cent loans, running not less than 20 years.

Fourth—The government to hold the authority to furnish to the municipalities the means to install public markets, to regulate the cost of living and to meet any attempt of monopoly and speculation on the part of merchants; the municipalities to arrange for the direct importation of necessaries for the people.

FEWER BANANAS IN COSTA RICA AFFECT COUNTRY

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—According to T. A. Kercheval, who has been a commercial traveler in Costa Rica for the last 15 years, the gradual decline of the banana industry has forced the people to turn to other cultivations.

Costa Rica is nominally on a gold basis, but nearly all the gold of the country has been either collected by a few financiers or shipped away. For two or three years the decline in banana cultivation has been gradual, and foreseen by the merchants in the republic, and some prepared for the present situation by storing away the gold that has come into their hands. Even before the breaking out of the war in Europe the economic pressure began to have its effect, and the war forced some of the banking and commercial houses into liquidation. One large house that failed showed 2,000,000 colons, equal to $930,000, in circulation, with only about $300 gold in reserve. The administration subsequently had to support another bank, then in process of formation, allowing it 2,000,000 colons circulation, unsupported by gold, while the President issued a decree making the paper of the suspended bank legal tender before the public would accept the bills in payment of debts.

Mr. Kercheval says that with the great natural resources at its disposal Costa Rica should soon be able to adjust itself. It has been free from revolutionary disturbances for 40 years.

GUAYAQUIL IS IMPROVING ITS PORT FACILITIES

Principal Seaport of Ecuador Going Ahead With Harbor Work, But Needs Money—Railroad Building Advances

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—That improvements in Guayaquil harbor and in the city itself have been continued since the European war caused a stop to the general development throughout the republic, is evidence of the fact that the people of Ecuador's most important seaport realize the necessity of making the place ready for the larger traffic, some of which is already in effect with the opening of the Panama canal.

The process of cleaning up the harbor has been followed by an increased activity in various directions, although the depressed shipping situation naturally would affect the port for the moment. As the traveler reaches Guayaquil from the sea his first impression of the city is that it is a large and busy place, and a closer acquaintance with the community confirms this impression. The city is laid out with streets running parallel to the river, intersected by others at right angles to it, the buildings generally are substantial and there is an air of business about the whole.

Situated on the Guayas river, 30 miles above where it empties into the gulf of Guayaquil and 74 miles from the Pacific ocean, the city has at its disposal an internal water system that is considered the most important not only in Ecuador but on the entire west coast of South America from Panama to Valparaiso. This river system extends over an area of 13,300 miles, of which 10,000 miles belong to the coastal region, and 3300 to the Andean. The Guayas river is formed by the confluence of the Daule and Babahoyo, or Grand, rivers, about one mile above this city, and extends to the gulf of Guayaquil, some 33 miles distant.

In railroad development Ecuador is still far behind what it ought to be, but in the recent effort to carry to completion the Ferrocarril á la Costa, originally planned to extend only from Guayaquil to Playas, an enterprise is under way which shows the progress of the country. It has now been decided to build a standard gauge railway with Salinas as the southern terminal, and a branch line from Amen Junction to Playas. The road starts from the west bank of the Estero Salado, a narrow arm of the sea passing behind, and about three miles beyond Guayaquil, and will extend to Salinas, 93 miles distant. The construction of the roadbed and a number of bridges and culverts is completed 31 miles from this place and seven miles from Playas, work being carried on from both ends. Automobiles can pass over the roadbed for 30 miles, and the national highway is cleared so as to allow the motor cars to pass from the construction camps all the way to Salinas.

In spite of the fact that the financial depression is still serious, railroad work has been going on under an American engineer with a force of several hundred men. The line is being constructed by the municipality of Guayaquil, the basis of the estimate being certain taxes which, however, are insufficient to complete the line in the manner planned. To overcome this difficulty a recent act of Congress provided for the imposition of a special tax of $1.45 per ton on all imports. Practically all the tools and machinery used in the construction of the road come from the United States.

VENEZUELANS GET INSTRUCTION OFFER

CARACAS, Venezuela — The official Gazette has published a complete list of the universities and colleges in the United States which have offered scholarship to Venezuelan young men and women.

Nearly all the states of the northern republic are represented in the list, which includes 77 of the principal educational institutions of the United States. One hundred and ten of these scholarships are absolutely free. In the case of some 30 institutions, whose by-laws prohibit the giving of free tuition, the rules have been changed so as to require for attendance the annual payment of a very small sum of money.

The Official Gazette, as well as the newspapers generally, speaks in the highest terms of this generous offer of the United States, seeing in this act a sign of rapprochement, politically as well as economically and educationally.

ZONE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

BALBOA, C. Z.—The total enrolment in the Canal Zone schools for April was 1722 for the white schools and 1575 for the colored schools. In the white schools the net enrolment was 1128 and the average number belonging 921.7, and the average daily attendance 888.7. In the colored schools the net enrolment was 1399, the average number belonging 833.4 and the average daily attendance 692.8.

CUBAN TELEPHONE SERVICE

HAVANA, Cuba—The Cuba Telephone Company is preparing to install an automatic service in Santiago. The lines are to be extended to Vista Alegre and Fomento.

GUANO RIGHTS OF PERU CAUSE A CONTROVERSY

Republic Claims Preferential Status Over Peruvian Corporation — Newspaper Campaign

LIMA, Peru—The controversy between the Peruvian government and the Peruvian corporation regarding the supposed guano obligations of the latter has resulted in leading London newspapers giving in detail what they consider the actual facts of the situation. A strong rejoinder has come, however, from the leading newspaper of Lima, La Prensa, which in taking up the cause of the republic, asserts that the Peruvian corporation has acted wrongly in opposing what the country thinks is its due.

The West Coast Leader comments on what has occurred as follows: "It will be within the knowledge of our readers that at the time of the formation of the Peruvian Corporation, Ltd., in 1890, one of the principal assets ceded in the contract to the Peruvian bondholders, in exchange for the cancelation of the external debt of the country, was 3,000,000 tons of guano for export, subsequently reduced by mutual agreement to 2,000,000 tons—up to that time in possession of the country.

"The announcement that the Peruvian government now maintains that it is entitled to a preferential claim to the guano thus ceded has evidently fallen like a bombshell on the financial world, and it is therefore not surprising to find that the issue of the law in question has evoked a unanimous protest from the responsible London organs, in their role as critical guardians of the investing public."

Speaking of the Lima newspaper's criticism of the London journals, the West Coast Leader says: "It is incredible that our intelligent contemporary really believes, as it implies, that it is within the power of the corporation to secure such control or influence over Fleet street; still less that, if that were the case, it should be at such pains to depreciate the value of its own shares by seeking to injure the credit of the country in which it lives and moves. We are not, of course, concerned with motives, but when we find our contemporary's tirade against the corporation and all its works develop into personal criticism of the present esteemed representative here, we imagine we have some clue to the writer's indignation."

A statement from the board of the Peruvian corporation is expected shortly and it is intimated in advance of any official announcement that the board will not fail to put its case in the strongest possible light.

FARMERS SHOULD HAVE BANK AID, SAYS NEWSPAPER

Buenos Aires Standard Is Critical of Existing Methods of Financial Houses

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—An editorial in the Buenos Aires Standard, criticizing existing banking conditions, has caused considerable comment, since it presents the British point of view, the Standard being the spokesman for the English interests in the Argentine Republic. The editorial is as follows:

We are well aware that a bank is a business establishment run on business lines, the same as any dry goods store. They are out to make dollars, and are not, as many people suppose, charitable institutions. They work with money as a store does with goods, they give credit if they know their client is a responsible person.

The trouble in this country is the banks do not allow credit to the right man, the man who keeps the country going, viz. the "chacarero" farmer. We hear on every side such remarks as, "Oh, things will be better once the crop is in." But how is the crop to be got in? No one assists the farmer; he is left to struggle and get along as best he can, either directly or indirectly.

Every one in this country lives on the farmer, agriculture is up to the present the only asset the country has, how much it is appreciated is shown by the fact that there is no agricultural bank. The man who invests his money in bricks and mortar is the one the bank-manager will raise his hat to and receive with smiles should he require an overdraft.

Should the same man be foolish enough to invest his money, say in renting a camp, buying horses, ploughs, etc., and when at the end of his tether require a loan to lift his crop, there is no smiling bank manager; he must manage and get out of his trouble as best he can—and this is an agricultural country.

We know, a bank has a perfect right to select both its business, and its customers, and make as much profit as it can, which is quite natural, but this country is different in many respects from most others, this is purely agricultural, and agriculture must be encouraged if this country is to progress.

Now without assistance this is impossible, what is required are agricultural banks in all the principal towns of the country, each bank catering for the farmers in its district. The bank could handle all the produce of the district, consigning same to a central depot say in Buenos Aires, or as is done at the present time have it sold on the Bolsa de Cereales.

CANAL REPORT GIVES INCOME AND EXPENSES

Acting Governor Chester Hastings in Monthly Statement Shows Various Activities in Their Relations to Payments

BALBOA, C. Z.—In the recent report including operation of the Panama canal for April, the acting governor, Chester Harding, points to a number of features of special importance.

The statement about the account department's work is illuminating. The cash balance in canal construction appropriations on April 30, 1915, was $24,686,640.87, and in the fortifications appropriations $5,831,621.29. The payrolls for April, exclusive of army quarters, storehouses, fortifications, etc., amounted to $947,924.16 and the fortification roll amounted to $73,389.47. Payments by the disbursing clerk in Washington amounted to $728,397.38, and by the paymaster on the Isthmus, $1,607,600.80. Collections on the Isthmus amounted to $991,780.91, of which $328,841.42 was repaid to the appropriations, $200,668.74 was commissary collections and other trust funds, and $462,270.75 was miscellaneous receipts to be covered into the treasury. Of the miscellaneous receipts $420,884.69 as collected on account of tolls, as compared with $606,316.56 for March. Deposits in the amount of $279,297.87 were made with the assistant treasurer, to be applied in payment of tolls and other charges against vessels using the canal. Canal Zone revenue collections and miscellaneous funds received, amounted to $177,874.40, and the disbusements under the same heading amounted to $286,365.96.

One hundred and ninety-one licenses of all kinds were issued during the month. Sixteen estates were settled, having a total value of $961.87. At the port of Balboa 90 vessels entered and 93 cleared, and at the port of Cristobal 135 vessels entered and 130 cleared.

Postmasters remitted on account of stamp sales, second class mail collections, postage due collections, and box rent receipts, $8,037.10. The money orders issued aggregated $308,188.26. The fees collected thereon amounted to $1096.81. Of the total value of money orders issued, $96,020 represents the value of deposit money orders issued without fee. Deposit orders to the value of $102,325 and postal savings certificates to the value of $59,098 were paid. The balance of postal savings deposits on hand at the end of the month, represented by the unpaid certificates and deposit money orders, aggregated $359,291, as compared with $624,694 at the close of the previous month.

RUBBER TARIFF OF BRAZIL UNCHANGED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Brazilian government has decided to suspend for the present the provisions of the budget law for 1915 regarding the customs treatment of articles of rubber, and the rates of duty formerly in force are to be restored in the case of all such products.

The statement is made, however, that importers for the present will be required to sign an agreement obligating themselves to pay the higher duties imposed by the budget law on articles made of other rubber than fine Para, in the vent that the Brazilian Congress shall decide to continue in force the new rates. As the strict application of the discriminatory duties is practically impossible, it is believed that there is a probability that the Congress will take no such action.

SPANISH EMIGRANTS FOR CUBA NUMEROUS

HAVANA, Cuba—Spanish immigration continues into Cuba at a favorable rate. Of the 40,530 immigrants reaching this island last year, 31,821 came from Spain. The cash brought into Cuba by the immigrants was more than $1,000,000. The relations with the mother country have constantly improved and today there is not the slightest sign to remind one of the fact that comparatively a few years ago the island arose against Spanish domination. In various ways the restored good feeling finds expression. The educational and literary bonds are being strengthened and trade intercourse is also greatly enhanced.

SALVADOR TENEMENT LAW

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—A new tenement house law has gone into effect. Owners of houses in the capital are required to advise the superior board of the number of persons occupying their properties.

HENEQUEN BOUNTY PLAN

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—It is proposed by a number of influential bankers that the state pay a bounty to persons engaged in the cultivation of henequen

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WILD FLOWER GARDEN SHOWS MANY PLANTS

Young Woman Student of Botany Transfers Many Beautiful Specimens From the Woodlands to City Suburb

Situated upon the outskirts of one of the smaller cities of Massachusetts where the city really becomes country there is a garden unique in its character and differing from all other gardens of the vicinity. It is a wild flower garden, and it owes its existence to a young woman student of botany.

As each plant became a subject for study it was carefully taken from its native soil, the roots being preserved intact, and transplanted to a space beyond the border of her garden. Working in this way the usual ruthless plucking of the blossoms and careless pulling up of roots, which soon result in faded, broken plants, was avoided.

The land transformed into a wild garden is not of a great area, and lies along the side of a small brook. Serving as a boundary line between it, and the next estate is a long row of pine trees which scatter their needles beneath and offer a cool shade to the plant habitants of the woods.

The wild flower garden in a period of three years equals the neighboring one of the cultivated blossoms, in color, variety and beauty and proves a continual source of interest and enjoyment to the owner.

To the casual observer the wild garden might appear like a tract of meadow land, for there are no formally designed walks nor compact arrangements of flower beds. Then, too, the garden grows and blooms each year without the work of planting and caring for it.

Of course there are some flowers which do not transplant well, such as the fringed gentian, that flower of fickle habits, which is rarely found growing in the same spot two consecutive seasons. The trailing arbutus will not thrive away from its native haunts, nor does the fragile spring beauty like a change of home. In these cases the real flower lover will study them as they grow.

With a little care as to environments, the more hardy bits of loveliness from woods and fields will thrive and multiply after transplanting, often showing larger and more vivid blossoms in their new homes. The wild columbine will secure a foothold almost anywhere. In deep rich soil these bright flowering plants which so often cling to a rocky ledge or crevice between the rocks will grow taller and stronger.

Among the first flowers to bloom in the wild garden are the anemones, christened by an old Greek poet "windshaken" from which probably is got the more common name of wind flowers. They blossom almost twice as large as they did in their native woodlands or by the roadsides. Beautiful and frail are the bloodroot blooms, the pure white petals of which are often shattered by a single storm.

In May the mandrakes show waxen white blossoms sheltered under large umbrella-like leaves, and heralding them, wake-robin and painted trilliums appear in the cool shade of the pine trees. Not so showily but quite daintily the bellewort and blue, yellow and white violets nestle among their leaves and they, too, are large. One can hardly believe that they are only wild violets.

In the tangle of shrubs where it is very moist, the lady's slippers fantastically dubbed whip-poor-will's shoes, put forth their first blossoms in May or June, followed later by their pink cousins.

Bushes of pink azaleas have grown almost as tall as a man, and although their blosoms are a shade lighter in tint because of their exposed position, the fragrance is just as sweet during the latter part of May. The mountain laurel shrub is among the choicest of the garden, not because it is rare, for it covers the pastures and hillsides in many parts of the United States, but because it has grown to such a size and puts forth such large and perfect clusters of blossoms. In June, too, the sheep laurel, beloved of Thoreau, is covered all over its scrubby bushes with vivid pink clusters, much smaller than those of its mountain cousins.

There is a bed of little innocence blossoms tinged with blue, which last long into the summer, and at the garden edge close to the brook, the blue flag, one of the most regal of the wild flowers grows, a companion to the wild calla, so like the cultivated calla lily in appearance.

Shrubs of flowering dogwood, meadow sweet, maple bush, bush honeysuckle bloom in their seasons and the wild bean twines over the bushes and trees in late summer showing purplish violet-scented flowers. Morning glories figure in the wild flower garden as in the cultivated one. All the blossoms are pink, but no less delicate than the carefully nurtured ones. In sandy soil the beach peas thrive and on otherwise useless pitches of ground, the butter and eggs so named from two shades of yellow combined in blossom, grown in abundance.

August comes into the garden with a color pageant. Wild sunflowers which have somehow strayed from their original native haunts in Peru to the lanes of the United States have been known to reach a height of 14 feet in the richer soil. In the mythology of Peru and in the mystic decoration of ancient Mexico, this wild sunflower must have occupied an important position, as it occurs constantly in the old sculpture of those countries. Bouncing bet, naturally of a sociable turn, will always seek spots near civilization and if it no trouble to induce the plants from the roadside nearby to change their residence to the wild garden.

Black eyed Susans revel in the sunlight of late July and August and they are much more brilliant than the pale Marguerites of cultivated fame. Meadow lilies called by the children "fairy caps" less gorgeous than the Turks' cap lillies or the wild red lily of the wood form a brilliant section of the pageant. But it is not complete without a clump of goldenrod. From the 80 varieties which are native to the United States, those most graceful in their wild growth should be selected for transplanting. Blue and purple asters are found in company with the goldenrod. Near the brook those habitants of the swamps and bogs which shade into deep purple contrast strikingly with the goldenrod, and in the dryer soil the lighter tints and shades of blue and lavender mingle in profusion. One might have a whole garden of asters from the 120 varieties which grow in this country alone.

Partridge vines, button bush, turtle head, saffron-colored celandine, the theme of the poet Wordsworth, red, white and yellow clover, evening primroses and Jacks-in-the-Pulpit have all found a place in this garden and there are myriads of others which will doubtless be added as time goes on.

The standards of the true flower and bird lover expressed by the poet Ralph Waldo Emerson in the questioning lines "Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood-rose and left it on its stalk?"
are each day receiving an answer in the public following which is making the preservation of birds, flowers and trees, one of the live issues of the day.

STATE AND CITY JOIN IN RECEIVING CHINESE GUESTS

(Continued from page one)

tries. He spoke particularly of the great mills at Lawrence.

Following the formal exchange of courtesies the Governor and Edward A. Filene escorted President Chang onto the steps in front of the State House and a photograph of the group was taken.

The commissioners left the State House to be guests of the members of the Chamber of Commerce at an assembly luncheon in the Boston City Club directly after the state reception. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, will deliver the address.

Mayor Curley is to receive the visitors at city hall at 2:30 p. m., after which the commissioners will be free until the dinner at the Harvard Club given by the officials of the chamber and members of the special entertainment committee. The Chinese students of Technology and Harvard will receive the commissioners at Harvard Union at 9 o'clock tonight.

The party is to be entertained by the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce on Friday, leaving the Copley-Plaza hotel early in automobiles, inspecting the mills, lunching at the country estate of William M. Wood and returning to Boston by train. The formal dinner in the state suite at the Copley-Plaza hotel is to come that evening.

The party of visitors includes:

Cheng-Hsun Chang, president of the commission. Merchant having branches in Straits Settlement, Sumatra and Java. Member of national council, Peking.

Chi-Cheh Nieh, vice-president of the commission. Representative, Chinese general Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai. Proprietor, Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Company. Director, Cotton Mill-Owners Association, Shanghai.

David Z. T. Yui, honorary secretary of the commission. Executive secretary, lecture department of the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China.

Lim-Pak Chan. Silk merchant and proprietor Cheong Chan Exporting Raw Silk Company. President Marine and Fire Insurance Company of China, Limited, Canton. Comprador of Hong Kong-Shanghai Banking Corporation of Canton.

Sheng Chen. Manufacturer of lacquer and cloisonne, Pekin, proprietor, Te Yuan Heng Lacquer Ware Company, and Te Chang Cloisonne Ware Factory, Pekin.

Li-Chi Chu. Secretary, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Shanghai Nanking railway, Shanghai. Personal secretary to Cheng-hsun Chang.

Yen-Pei Huang, vice-president Educational Association of Kiangsu province, Shanghai, former commissioner of education.

Sing-Ming Kung, director Fou Feng flour mill and Hut Chang Machine Manufacturing Company, Shanghai, shipbuilder.

James H. Lee, importer and exporter electrical machinery and appliances.

Huan-Yi Liang, president, Sue Kow Shan Government Lead Mine, Hunan; also Mining and Smelting Company, Changsha, Hunan.

Chao-Hsin Pian. Cotton merchant. Commercial agent in Europe and America representing Lung Chu and Lung Shun piece goods dealers, Tientsin.

Kuan-Lan Sun. Manager, Tung Hai Agricultural Company. Advisory officer, Nantung Agricultural Society.

S. C. Thomas Sze. Coal merchant and assistant general manager, Kailan mining administration, Tientsin.

Kwong Wong. Shipbuilder. President and manager, Yangtse Engineering Works, Hankow.

Chai-Chang Woo. Senior secretary, minister of agriculture and commerce, Pekin. Representative of the minister of agriculture and commerce.

Hsieh Yu. Merchant and director, Shanghai.

B. Atwood Robinson, American honorary advisor, minister of agriculture and commerce, Pekin. President Chinese-American Company.

Ying-Ming Chang, personal secretary to the president of the commission.

The following are accompanying the party: C. B. Yandell, executive secretary of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the special committee on arrangements of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, who is in charge of the party.

J. B. Densmore, acting secretary of labor.

E. T. Willams, representing the state department.

E. C. Porter, representing the department of commerce.

Warren Manley, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

CHINA'S GREAT TRADE FIELD IS TOPIC OF REPORT

National Association of Manufacturers Committee Reviews Opportunities for the United States in the Great Republic

China's wide field of opportunity for trade with the United States is described in a preliminary report on "Our Trade With China" just issued by the foreign trade commission of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The report points at the visit of the Chinese commercial commissioners to this country and the recent nomination by the manufacturers of a commercial adviser to China, under arrangements made by the Chinese government, as interesting steps in the new commercial rapprochement of the two republics.

"The total area of Chinese territory," says the report, "is estimated at 4,278,352 square miles. It is larger than the United States with all its territories, combined with Germany, France and Italy. We hear a great deal about 'crowded China,' and the population is dense in certain sections of the country, —particularly in China proper, exclusive of Manchuria,—but the total number of people is probably not much above the total number for Europe, while the area of China is as great as Europe plus the combined areas of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky and Iowa.

"The total value of the cotton goods imported in 1913 was $134,096,000 (tls., 182,419,023), being about 30 per cent of the imports of all kinds. The importation of cotton goods has remained about stationary for the past decade.

"Woolen and cotton mixed goods imported in China in 1913 totaled $2,544,547 in value.

"The importations of woolen goods in 1913 totaled $3,606,759.

"Miscellaneous piece-goods imported, including canvas and cotton duck, gunny and hessian cloth, linen goods and mixtures, plushes, silk piece-goods, silk stripe cotton cloth, etc., totaled, for the year, $2,525,644.

Motor cars to the value of $357,193 were imported in 1913; motorcycles, $9495; bicycles and tricycles, $77,696; other vehicles (carriages, jinrickshas, etc.), $716,298.

One who considers that China is essentially an agricultural country would expect to find that a vast amount of farm machinery was used. On the contrary the cheapness of labor and the fact that individual holdings of land are generally small, together with the difficulty of changing certain well established customs, combine to keep down the importations of agricultural machinery, which in 1913 amounted to only $82,845 in value. Nearly all of the farm machinery that was imported went to the Manchurian country, where much wheat is raised and where the farms are larger on the average.

"If makers of agricultural machinery would investigate through their own direct representatives the possibilities of inducing the village groups of rural China to combine in purchasing certain machines, and would put some of the machines in on trial, it is likely that the trade might be vastly increased within a few years."

FRENCH LINE TO GIVE SHIP SERVICE TO NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—One of the biggest steamships corporations of Europe, the Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes, with main offices in Marseilles and Paris, July 1 will inaugurate regular sailings from New Orleans and Galveston to Marseilles and other Mediterranean ports. The announcement was made Monday by Count de Fayolle, manager of the big concern, and the announcement carries with it the promise of an even greater steamship development —the probable early establishing of service from Marseilles and Mediterranean ports to San Francisco and Pacific coast points through the Panama canal, with New Orleans a port of call for the vessels, says the Times-Picayune.

The Societe Generale de Transports Maritimes is a company with steamships in the European and far eastern trade. It has a fleet of 33 big vessels, and is engaged in both freight and passenger business. With its sailing from New Orleans July 1 it will enter for the first time trade with American ports. New Orleans was selected over New York and the other great ports of the Atlantic seaboard because of its splendid facilities and the trade posibilities of the Mississippi valley, of which New Orleans is the port of entry and clearance.

IVY EXERCISES OF SOMERVILLE HIGH ARE HELD

Students in Auditorium Hear Class Oration and Take Part in Presentation of Class Gift

About 2000 pupils with their parents and friends gathered this morning for the ivy exercises of the high and Latin school of Somerville, in the school auditorium. The exercises were opened with musical selections and remarks by Principal John A. Avery of the school, after which they were turned over to the president of the senior class, Clayton Ellis.

The class oration delivered by Harold Breckenridge and the class ode by Marguerite Danforth, preceded the presentation of the class gift to the school by Warren Adams.

The gift was a picture of Abraham Lincoln. The indoor exercises closed with a poem by Dorris Coyle and the school song.

The members of the freshman class then escorted the seniors across the grounds to the old Latin school building, where the two ivy plants of class 1915 B and 1915 A were planted with exercises by Carita Hunter and Alice Swasey. The class B ivy came from the first church of Hingham which dates back to 1682. The class A ivy was brought from Princeton University. The planting of the ivy ended, the senior colors were presented to the freshmen.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:

First Lieut. Leroy Bartlett, coast artillery corps, from 127th company to 111th company.

First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, coast artillery corps, from 161st company to 33d company.

Capt. Granville Sevier, coast artillery corps, from 17th to 79th company.

Each of following officers, coast artillery corps, is relieved from staff duty in coast defence indicated and assigned to the company indicated:

Capt. John P. Terrel, Long Island sound, to Fourth company; First Lieut. Saml H. McLeary, the Potomac seventeenth company; Maj. Harry L. Steele, coast artillery corps from duty as Fort Commander, Fort Mott, N. J., to Manilla and report to commanding general, coast defences of Manila and Subic Bays for duty.

Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, fifth field artillery, detached in signal corps to Texas City, Tex., and report to commanding general, second division, for duty in command of field company D signal corps.

Each of the following officers, coast artillery corps, is transferred as indicated: Capt. Charles C. Burt from fourth to 110th company; Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck from 111th to 80th company; First Lieut. Clement C. Heth, from 17th to 47th company; First Lieut. Jacob Frank from 111th to 162nd company; First Lieut. Robt. E. Vose from 74th to 111th company; First Lieut. Charles L. Williams from 120th to fourth company; Second Lieut. Ralph E. Haines from fourth to 112th company; Second Lieut. Charles A. French from 112th to fourth company.

The following officers, quartermaster corps, relieved from duty in the Philippine islands, will proceed to the United States and report to the adjutant-general of the army for further orders: Maj. Clarence H. McNeil, Capt. James H. Bryson, Capt. F. Jones, Capt. Beverly F. Browne, Capt. James Hanson.

Capt. Linwood E. Hanson, ninth infantry, detached as quartermaster of national matches for 1915 to Jacksonville, Fla., preparation of the camp for the matches.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (J. G.) Frederick W. Milner, detached command torpedo boats in ordinary, Annapolis, Md., to command Biddle.

Lieut. (J. G.) M. B. Demott, detached Parker, to command Bailey.

Lieut. (J. G.) Doran Anderson, detached torpedo boats in ordinary, Annapolis, Md., to command Barney.

Ens. J. A. Brownell, detached Florida to Dubuque. Ens. R. S. H. Venable detached receiving ship at New York to Florida; Pay M. J. W. Morse to Arkansas; Pay M. W. G. Doherty detached Arkansas to home and wait orders; Asst. Pay M. G. C. Simmons detached naval pay officer school to Kentucky.

Movements of Vessels

Leonidas and Brutus, at Cristobal; Hull, Hopkins and Lawrence, at San Diego; Preston, at New York yard; Arethusa and Fanning, at Norfolk; South Dakota, at Portland; Oregon, Whipple, San Pedro, for San Diego; Caesar, at Philadelphia, for Alexandra, Egypt; Lebanon, Norfolk, for Indian Head and Washington; Brooklyn, Charleston for Hampton Roads; Tallahassee, assigned as tender to fourth division, submarine flotilla Atlantic fleet.

MANITOBA ARCHITECT RESIGNS

WINNIPEG, Man.—W. H. Horwood, provincial architect, has sent in his resignation to minister of public works, the Hon. H. T. Johnson, says the Ottawa Citizen. The resignation came in a letter from H. W. Whitla, Mr. Horwood's counsel. The minister of public works said no action would be taken in regard to the letter until the matter had been discussed by the royal commission.

PATROLMEN ARE NAMED

Patrolmen were appointed in a general order issued by Commissioner O'Meara, last night, as follows: William J. Hickey of Station 6, South Boston; George J. B. Mellor and Michael J. McDonough of the East Dedham street station, and John H. Rowe of the City Hall avenue stations, where they have been on duty.

LARGER SCHOOL INTEREST SHOWN BY THE PARENTS

Reports From 36 Associations Indicate Increasing Sense of Responsibility of Mothers and Fathers in Educational Work

After hearing reports from parents' associations connected with the different public schools of the city at the annual meeting of the Boston Home and School Association, held last evening at the Girls' Latin school, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, the president, reviewed briefly the history of the association's growth. It began, she said, with a small group of women whose motive was to "do something for the children." When it was proposed that they ally themselves with the schools it was feared that the teachers would not have it, but a start was made and the teachers proved strong friends and supporters.

Reports given by 36 school organizations showed that an ever closer relationship is being brought out between the school and the parents. Not only the mothers but the fathers are awakening to an increased sense of their responsibilities to the school and the educational value of their own companionship with their little sons and daughters.

Efforts of the association in the direction of home and school gardening and how this has been introduced formally in some 10 districts while others are taking it up informally, were presented. This is a beginning which it is hoped will prove so successful that funds will be appropriated by the school committee for its extension to the whole school system another year.

Findings in home and school visiting as conducted by the association were supported by Mrs. Richard C. Cabot. These showed the necessity of more intimate work in certain homes than can be carried on by the school proper. It was pointed out that if the best results are to be obtained with the children there must be a supervision of the home conditions of some of them. School lunches and extended use of school buildings were discussed.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Mrs. Quincy Shaw; President, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews; vice-president, Franklin B. Dyer; second vice-president, Jeremiah E. Burke; third vice-president, Mrs. Julius Andrews; treasurer, Edward P. Shute; secretary, Mrs. William N. Irving; counsellors, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Mrs. Clara Bancroft Beatley, Meyer Bloomfield, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Michael Corcoran, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Philip Davis, A. Lincoln Filene, Frederick P. Fish, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Miss Bertha Hazard, Miss Rose Lamb, James P. Munroe, William Orr, Robert Treat Paine, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, James J. Phelan, Mrs. Willam Howell Reed, Mrs. Margaret Stannard, Miss Lucy Wheelock.

The meeting was attended by about 400 members. Evening meetings of local associations of which 116 were held during the year were shown to have been attended by audiences ranging from 75 to 800 persons. There were in addition many afternoon meetings.

OUTDOOR MEET OF CAMP FIRE GIRLS SATURDAY

Grand council fire by all the Camp Fire Girls of Boston and vicinity will be held at Washington street playground, Roslindale, Saturday evening.

All camps participating will meet at the Roslindale Baptist church, Ashland street, corner Florence. At 7:30, led by music, all will march to playground. It is expected over 1000 girls in field ceremonial costume, with their guardians, will be in line.

The camps will be divided into five groups. Each group on entering grounds will take its place around a previously erected standard, giving the names of the cities of that group.

The program will be fire making, primitive method, with bow and drill; chorus singing of Camp Fire songs by combined groups, and stunts by each group.

If the weather is unfavorable the exercises will be held at the Roslindale Baptist church.

FOOD COST ESTIMATED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Groceries obtained for $50 in 1890 would cost a Minneapolis housewife $90 in 1915, declared Frank G. McFadden, a senior in the academic college of the University of Minnesota, who announced figures on increases in prices in the last 25 years which he compiled during the school year just closing, says the Journal.

CITY HAS MUNICIPAL PASTURE

NORTH MUSKEGON, Mich.—This is the only city in the United States so far as can be ascertained that has a municipal pasture, says the Grand Rapids Press. The owners of the cattle will pay $1 a month for the pasturage until the fence is paid for, after which the pasture will be free to all owners who are citizens of North Muskegon.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR AT BEVERLY

WASHINGTON — Count Maccin de Cellere, the Italian ambassador, with the countess and the entire embassy staff, with the exception of Mr. Cecato, the commercial delegate, has left for the summer embassy at Beverly Farms, Mass.

The California Fair

is attracting visitors from all over the States. Thousands of them pass through Chicago. It has become the custom for one to send a gift of flowers to friends leaving for the coast.

Our automobiles make trips to every outgoing train.

ROSES Fleischman

Railway Exchange Building
Harrison 3342
CHICAGO

RETURNS FILED ON SUMS PAID FOR LEGISLATIVE WORK

Additional returns of payments for legislative counsel and agents during the last session of the Legislature, filed with the secretary of the commonwealth are as follows:

The Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association paid Arthur H. Brooks a yearly salary of $750.

Robert H. Magwood, treasurer of the Allied Temperance Organizations, paid H. Heustis Newton $100.

The Common Sense Gum Company paid Homer Albers $200 for his services on legislation concerning slot machines.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen paid Walter L. McMinimen $1056.

The Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association paid M. Sumner Coggan, legislative counsel, $300.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association paid Harris A. Reynolds $500.

Edward P. Bates, treasurer of a voluntary committee of Holyoke, paid Allan G. Buttrick $1026 for counsel fees and Richard B. Stanley $375 for services in connection with the bill providing for the registration of engineers and firemen in industrial plants and other buildings. Local 16 of the International Association of Engineers paid Jonathan Perry, legislative counsel, $100 for services on the same bill.

THEOLOGICAL ALUMNI MEET

Commencement week activities at the Newton Theological Institution yesterday were largely devoted to the affairs of the alumni. In the morning the Rev. H. B. Williams of Woburn conducted a memorial service in the chapel of the First Baptist church at Newton Center.

At noon the annual alumni dinner was held in Bray hall, Newton Center, with the Rev. H. B. Williams of Woburn as toastmaster. At the alumni business meeting the Rev. Charles E. Sawtelle of Needham, class of 1904, was chosen president.

WELLESLEY MASQUE PRESENTED ON SHORE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Society Zeta Alpha of Wellesley College presented a masque, a dramatization of the medieval tale of "Aucassin and Nicolette," by Miss Florence Wilkinson Evans '01, at Tupelo Point on Lake Waban last night.

Those who participated as principals were Helen Moffat of Montclair, Ruth Hypes '13, Florence Halsted '15 of Ridgewood, N. J.; Helen Kennedy '16, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Marguerite Ammann '16, of Malden; Vera Moore '16, of Elmsford, N. Y.; Lucille Path '16 of Elmsford, N. Y.; Ina Stuart Docking '16, of Westerly, R. I.; and Ruth Pierce '15, of Hinsdale.

CATTLE FANCIERS ELECT

FLINT, Mich.—D. D. Aitken of Flint was elected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the annual meeting in Syracuse. Detroit was named for the 1916 convention, says the Grand Rapids Press.

MR. WILSON COMMENDED

AUBURN, Me.—Resolutions commending the attitude of President Wilson in the present European situation were adopted at the annual state convention of Universalists Wednesday.

GEORGIA WOMEN SEEK ADMISSION TO BAR OF STATE

ATLANTA, Ga.—There is a prospect of the old question of admission of women to the bar of the state being brought up again in the Legislature this summer, says the Philadelphia North American. Three successive legislatures refused to pass measures giving women the right to practise law, but, undaunted, they are coming back again. An effort will be made first to get a test case through the state courts upon the present law.

This is the plan of Mrs. Minnie A. Hale, of Atlanta, a graduate of the Atlanta law school, whose case has been taken up by a number of leading Atlanta attorneys. They are going before the supreme court of the state in an effort to show there is no provision in Georgia relative to admission of persons to the bar which prohibits issuance of licenses to women graduated from authorized law schools. It is contended no act upon the subject expressly prohibits licensing of women.

An effort will be made to get a decision from the superior court and have the matter taken before the supreme court in time to get it finally passed upon so that, if necessary, the matter can be taken up at the coming session of the Legislature.

The Georgia Bar Association is on record as opposed to admission of women to the practise of law. At a meeting of the association, when the resolution was adopted, there were many witty sallies and speeches at the expense of ambitious femininity.

Mrs. Hale, who has been carrying on the fight continuously for several years, since her graduation from the law school, believes it has a fair chance now to succeed. There are a number of women in Georgia besides Mrs. Hale who are graduates of law schools and who will be affected by the decision of the supreme court. If the matter is brought into the Legislature an interesting fight is expected.

MEXICO REPLIES TO PRESIDENT'S NOTE EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—The state department had information today that Generals Carranza's and Villa's replies to President Wilson's Mexican declaration would be conciliatory but indefinite. Manuel Bonilla was reported on his way to Washington to supplement personally General Villa's answer to the President.

General Villa is understood to favor a conference at Washington of the factional leaders or their representatives. In such a case, Dr. Bonilla, who is a candidate for compromise provisional president, will represent Villa.

W. P. Moats, an American, shot two Mexicans who were trying to break into his house in Mexico City Tuesday night, the state department is advised. The Brazilian minister took up his case.

From Consul Silliman came word that the refugees on their way from Mexico City to Veracruz numbered 480 and that the accommodations provided for them were the best at the authorities' disposal.

The American Red Cross announces that supplies for the relief of Mexican non-combatants would be received at Bush Terminal, New York city, Galveston, Laredo, Brownsville, El Paso, Tex., and Nogales, Ariz. Army quartermasters at the border posts will handle the supplies by direction of the war department.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOLARS WIN MANY PRIZES

Awards of Medals and Books to Be Made at Graduation Friday in Recognition of High Scholarship Attainments

Graduating exercises of the class of 1915 at the Roxbury Latin school will be held at the school tomorrow morning beginning at 9:30 o'clock. A reading from Homer, "Telemachus Recognizes Odysseus," will be given by Donald Stuart Guild. Walter Theodore Selg will recite "Der Handschuh" from Schiller. A chemical experiment, "Some Properties of Thermite" will be given by Edmund Billings, Jr. The class gift will be presented by Robert Bridgeman Lane. This will be followed by the award of deturs and prizes by the headmaster, Dr. D. O. S. Lowell.

Luther Wesley Smith will give a clarinet solo and Frederick Law Olmsted will extend greetings from the class of 1890 to the class of 1915. The award of diplomas will be made by the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, president of the board of trustees. A song by Francis Rogers accompanied by Robert W. Atkinson, both of the class of '87, will be followed by addresses by several of the trustees, a trio and the class song.

Honors are awarded as follows (17 units, or 16 with Greek, are required for a diploma):

*Alexander, Charles William (17½ units), awarded Fowler prize in class IV., awarded special theme prize in class I.; Billings, Edmund, Jr. (18 units); Duryea, Arthur Warren (18 units); *Guild, Donald Stuart (19½ units), magna cum laude, awarded English detur in classes VI. and II., awarded Latin detur in classes IV., III. and I.

Howard, Louis Guilford (17 units), awarded English detur in class V., awarded special theme prize in class I.; Knott, James Edward, Jr. (18½ units); Krebs, Carlos (18½ units), cum laude; *Lane, Robert Bridgman (20 units), awarded three spelling prizes in class I. (dictionary, silver and bronze medals), awarded special theme prize in class I., awarded Fowler prize in class II.; *Lee, Gorham Morse (18½ units), magna cum laude, awarded Latin detur in class V., awarded special fidelity prize in class V.

Noyes, William, 3d (17½ units), Partridge, Richard Clare (19½ units), awarded Mother's prize in class I.; *Perry, Roger Adams (16 units), awarded special theme prize in class I.; *Pierce, Stephen Snow (19½ units), awarded Fowler prize in classes VI., V., III. and I., awarded Searle prize in class II.

Pratt, Dudley (18½ units), awarded special theme prize in class I.; *Reardon, Ralph Werner (18½ units), awarded Latin detur in class VI., awarded English detur in class IV.; *Selg, Walter Theodore (21 units), cum laude, awarded English detur in classes III. and I., awarded Latin detur in class II., awarded literature prize in class I.

Smith, Luther Wesley (18½ units), White, William Allen, Jr. (18½ units), *Zach, Philip (16½ units).

Lowell deturs—English—I., Walter Theodore Selg; II., William Collar Holbrook; III., Robert Benning King; IV., William Thomas Salter; V., Robert Shuman Brandt; VI., George Edwin Tulloch.

Latin—I., Donald Stuart Guild; II., Joseph Gould Langlan; III., Robert Benning King; IV., William Thomas Salter; V., George Cheever Guild; VI., Edwin Arnold Wall, Jr.

Fowler prizes—In United States history—Class I., Stephen Snow Pierce, "The Causes of the Civil War."; Class II., no award; class III., Robert Benning King, "The Monroe Doctrine"; class IV., Roger Churchill Bacon, "Oliver Hazard Perry"; class V., Edmund Berthold Schriftgiesser, "Alexander Hamilton"; class VI., Edwin Arnold Wall, Jr., "The Siege of Yorktown."

Searles prize, for greatest improvement over the previous year—William Collar Holbrook of class II.

Mother's prize, for accuracy and speed in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division—Richard Clare Partridge of class I.

"Luo" medals, for mastery of the Greek model verb luo—George Hugh Reid of class II (silver medal), Robert Benning King of class III (bronze medal).

"Mascot" medals, for mastery of the typical Latin verbs: moneo, amo, sum, capio, odoedlio, tego—Robert Benning King of class III (gold medal), William Thomas Salter of Class IV. (silver medal).

Spelling prizes, first round—Interclass contests between I. and II., III. and IV., V. and VI., won by I., III., VI. Bronze medals to high boys in each class, as follows: Carlos Krebs; II., William Collar Holbrook; III., Robert Benning King; IV., William Thomas Salter; V., Ralph Howdee Nay; VI., Edwin Arnold Wall, Jr.

Second round—Triangular contest between winning classes I., III., VI., won by class I. Silver medals to high boys in each class, as follows: I., Carlos Krebs; III., Robert Benning King; VI., Edwin Arnold Wall, Jr.

Final contest—Open to 10 highest boys of each class in previous contests. Prize, Carlos Krebs of class I.

Special theme prizes offered for the five best themes by the first class, showing how the friends of Roxbury Latin may best aid the school, awarded to: Charles William Alexander, Louis Guilford Howard, Carlos Krebs, Roger Adams Perry, Dudley Pratt.

Literature prize offered to the member of class I. who should pass the best examination in English and American literature—Walter Theodore Selg.

Best record in both scholarship and athletics (name inscribed on Yale cup)—Charles Frederick Weden, of class II.

*The stars denote those who have Greek

STATE INSTITUTIONS PLAN MANUFACTURES

In accordance with a law passed last month by the Legislature, superintendents and officers of various state institutions held a meeting at the State House today to discuss styles, designs and qualities of articles and materials to be made by the labor of inmates.

An attempt will be made to improve the quality of articles manufactured and to standardize the work of the different institutions. The meeting was organized on May 29th, because the law was passed on May 28th and stated that the meeting must be held in May. Commandant Richard R. Foster, of the soldier's home was elected chairman and J. Warren Bailey, secretary of the prison commission, was elected secretary.

KANSAS POSTAL CLERKS MEET

MANHATTAN, Kan.—The seventh annual convention of the postoffice clerks was held in Manhattan. The officers elected according to the Capital report include W. H. McGraw, Topeka, president; Fred L. Bell, Wichita, national delegate.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS HAVE CONFERENCE IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—"We who are in the fight against woman suffrage are in politics to keep out of politics, on the principle that a stitch in time saves nine. We are in politics temporarily to keep out of it permanently."

In this manner Mrs. Andrew J. George of Brookline, organizing secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, told "Why We are Anti-Suffragists," in the chief address of the opening day of the two-day conference of the anti-suffragists of Massachusetts, at the Hotel Kimball.

A special train brought 200 delegates from Boston at noon, who joined with the delegates who had arrived earlier in the week.

The mass meeting in the evening was attended by fully 1200 people. Among the visitors was Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Anti-Suffrage Association. The Rev. Willard Scott of Brookline presided at the evening meeting, and the speakers were State Senator John Matthews of New Jersey, Miss Marjorie Dorman of New York and Dr. Ernest Bernbaum of Harvard University. Former Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas sent regrets. The convention continues today a campaign conference in the Auditorium.

The "antis" were interested to learn that the suffragists planned to take a stenographic report of the meeting.

The program for Thursday includes a campaign conference in the mahogany room of the Auditorium at 10 a.m. Mrs. George will preside. The speakers will include Miss Katherine Robinson of Brookline, Mrs. Katherine L. Sullivan of Canton, Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson, Mrs. A. H. Parker of Dover, Mrs. Frank Foxcroft of Cambridge, Mrs. Edwin S. Chapin of Cambridge, Mrs. John Balch of Milton and James B. Colt of Boston.

BOHEMIAN ENTERS PORT WITH TWENTY CABIN PASSENGERS

Bringing 20 cabin passengers and several returning hostlers the Leyland liner Bohemian, Captain Hiscoe, reached East Boston today after a voyage from Liverpool. T. Fielding of Pawtucket, R. I., was the only United States citizen among the cabin passengers.

Others were aliens coming to visit friends or settle here. They include Dr. Dean, G. L. Greenwood, F. Hilton, Miss E. Martin, Alfred Neill, K. W. Tate, Mrs. C. Tinn with three children, coming to Boston; George Green and R. Lloyd on their way to Worcester; Miss S. E. Marsden destined for Springfield, and Mrs. E. Hindle and three sons going to Bradford, R. I. Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Tate were listed as missionaries.

C. F. Mager of 824 Washington street, Boston, who came as a hostler, said that nearly 50 of the 87 men who left Boston on the recent trip of the Bohemian to tend horses had remained abroad, many enlisting in the armies. Arthur Barnes, 47 Columbia avenue, Pawtucket, was another returning hostler.

NEW HAVEN OFFERS CLERKS ARBITRATION

NEW HAVEN—"If the freight clerks reject the offer made by President Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to arbitrate the case of W. H. Harrington, a foreman in a Boston freight house, and to discuss other cases which are mentioned only by number and which involve interpretation of rules and an agreement between the company and the clerks, they are inviting trouble," said Patrick Gilday, a federal conciliator sent here by the department of labor to hear the grievances of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks on the system. The conciliators came here yesterday to meet the representatives of the clerks. Vice-Grand Chairman J. J. Forrester of the brotherhood said he had no reply to make to President Elliott at this time.

CHILDREN GIVEN NANTASKET OUTING

More than 1500 children and their attendants were given an automobile ride and day's outing at Nantasket yesterday. A fish dinner was served at the Hotel Nantasket. Mayor Chester I. Campbell of Quincy was in charge of the outing.

In the morning sports for the drivers of the cars took place on the beach, three prizes being given in each event. The winner of a first prize being handicapped in future events a number of drivers had chances for prizes.

FLOWER SALE SUCCEEDS

Receipts from the sale of flowers on Boston Common under the direction of the social service committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Progressive Women are expected to reach $1000, which will be used to establish a summer camp for mothers and children at Gloucester or Scituate. Nearly 30,000 carnations were sold by the 50 girls appointed by the committee; Mrs. Rose A. Clark, chairman.

MAIL CARRIERS ELECT

FORT SMITH, Ark. — The annual meeting and election of rural mail carriers of the district composed of Sebastian, Logan, Scott, Crawford and Franklin counties was held here recently says the Little Rock Gazette. C. W. Bell of Greenwood was elected president. Delegates to state convention: C. W. Bell Greenwood; H. G. Perkins, Ozark; J. T. Pinkston, Van Buren.

STATE PIER RATE CASE HEARING IN SUPREME COURT

Judge Crosby Reserves His Decision After Both Sides Submit Their Arguments

Decision was reserved yesterday by Judge Crosby in the supreme court in the suit brought by the state against the Boston & Maine and the New Haven Railroad Companies to compel them to carry out contracts made July 1, 1912, to base freight rates as to and from the state's piers in South Boston, and to prevent them from putting into effect the new schedules of freight rates they have filed with the interstate commerce and public service commissions. A hearing was given in the suit yesterday.

Relying on the contracts, the state guaranteed those charges in contracts with the Hamburg-American and Oceanic Steam Navigation companies. The railroads have now filed new rate schedules and the state alleges that these increase the freight rates to and from the Commonwealth pier to such an extent that if they are put in effect the state will have to violate the agreement with the steamship lines.

The railroads contend that rates are a matter for the interstate commerce commission and not for the state or federal courts; that having filed rates they cannot withdraw them; and that the Boston & Maine is paying the cost of switching, not the shippers or receivers, as the state maintains.

The state has spent $3,680,000 to put the Commonwealth piers and docks into condition for a proper railroad terminal, and by its contracts with the railroads relieves them of $70,000 annual rental for the piers and docks. The state wants the railroads to carry out their contracts of 1912 and seeks to prevent increases in freight rates.

TUBE EXTENSION TO MATTAPAN IS NOW ADVOCATED

(Continued from page one)

details, of course, would be worked out by the engineer and committee.

It is the feeling in Roxbury and in part of Dorchester, said Mr. Yont, that these sections have not been assisted in recent years in the matter of adequate transportation development. While the tunnel which is being constructed under Fort Point channel to Andrew square, with a view later of extending it to Codman square, Dorchester, is believed by the Harvard Association to be a worth while enterprise, yet it is a firm belief that it does not properly serve Dorchester. As one member of the association put it: "The present tunnel will be on the edge of Dorchester."

Mr. Yont points out that for years the Elevated and the city have been working earnestly to relieve the congestion at Dudley street, apparent at almost any hour of the day, yet intolerable during rush hours. The present plans of the Elevated of diverting part of the cars now going to Dudley street terminal to a new terminal at Egleston square is believed to be only a makeshift method of facing the situation and Mr. Yont expresses his conviction that the time is ripe for carrying through what he believes to be the only satisfactory solution, that of constructing a new tube through Roxbury to Mattapan.

The question of financing the project, Mr. Yont says, will be thoroughly considered by the association's committee. He believes, however, that the increase in property values certain to result from more accessible transportation will unquestionably counteract the expense of maintaining the new traffic unit. Mr. Yont believes that if a start can be made on the proposition without delay it will be one of the biggest enterprises undertaken during his administration a head of the association.

He believes the decision of the recent Legislature to carry the Dorchester tunnel now under construction only as far as Andrew square is a wise move, for it will lead, he believes, to a more thorough solution of the problem along lines advanced by his association.

It is understood by the association that the Elevated is carrying about as heavy a burden in the matter of subway rentals as it can do and continue to pay dividends. In view of the increased property values resulting from removing the elevated structure in Boston and Roxbury the opinion is expressed that it might be possible for the city of Boston to finance the project.

One member of the association calls attention to the unquestionable success of the Tremont street tunnel, built 20 years ago, and declares that a tunnel is the only successful means of transportation for large cities.

This same member furthermore declares it high time that the Elevated discontinue its "patch work" policy of transportation development, and attack the situation with a broad view. He says the past development has been on a scale to be commended in a "country village." He criticizes the Boston transit commission for its inactivity, and believes its members should put more time into the work this commission has been pursuing for many years with what this member believes to be wholly unsatisfactory results.

RAILROAD TO BE SOLD

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Sale of the Cheyenne Short Line railroad by the receiver, W. E. Hocker, will be made at Cheyenne June 22. It is understood that the line will be acquired by the Clinton & Oklahoma Western. The road to be sold is seven miles long and extends from Cheyenne to Strong City, says the Dallas News.

RULES GIVEN OUT ON STATE BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE

Capital and Investment Requirements for Admission to United States Financial System Told

WASHINGTON—Rules and regulations to govern the membership of state banks and trust companies in the federal reserve system were made public Wednesday by the federal reserve board. In announcing the regulations, under which the right is reserved to exercise judgment and discretion in considering each individual application, the board said:

"Appreciating fully that the strength of the federal reserve system is to be measured by the quality and character of its members rather than by their number, the federal reserve board is prepared to use the broad discretionary power vested in it by the federal reserve act to bring about the coordination of the different types of banking institutions on a basis of equality and practicability. The board has sought in the regulations governing the admission of state banks and trust companies to establish only such reasonable standards of admission as will be recognized generally as necessary to protect the federal reserve system and the national banks whose membership in the system is obligatory, against the admission of any bank which would be a source of weakness rather than of strength and to prescribe such regulations governing their conduct as will insure a reasonable conformity to fundamental principles deemed essential to the success of the new banking system."

The regulations make eligible banks and trust companies incorporated under state laws, having paid up capital of $25,000 in towns of 3000 or less, $50,000 in towns of from 3000 to 6000, $100,000 in towns of from 6000 to 50,000 and $200,000 in cities of more than 50,000. Such banks would be allowed to ask for reserve bank stock to the amount of 6 per cent of the capital and surplus of the applying bank. Then the application would be investigated by a committee consisting of the district federal reserve agent, the governor of the reserve bank and a director of the reserve bank, whose recommendation would be submitted to the federal reserve board.

In passing on the application, the following points will be especially considered:

"The financial condition of the applying bank or trust company and the general character of its management.

"Whether the nature of the powers exercised by the bank and its charter provisions are consistent with the proper conduct of the business of banking and membership in the federal reserve bank.

"Whether the laws of the state in which the applying bank is located contain provisions likely to interfere with the proper regulation and supervision of member banks."

In issuing a certificate of approval, the board reserves the right to impose such conditions "as will insure compliance with the federal reserve act and the regulations."

State banks entering the system will be allowed to invest "only in loans on real estate and mortgages of a character and to an extent which, considering the nature of its liabilities, will not impair its liquid condition," and "shall maintain such improvements and changes in its banking practise as may have been specifically required of it by the federal reserve board as a condition of its admission." Loans by a bank on its own stock or to a single borrower would be limited to 10 per cent of its capital and surplus of 30 per cent of its unimpaired capital.

A method is provided for state banks withdrawing from the system on 12 months' notice. The board announces its intention of accepting examinations of state banks by the state authorities when conditions are satisfactory.

MIDDLESEX SCHOOL HAS GRADUATION

CONCORD, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the Middlesex school, the boys' preparatory school in this town, were held in Eliot hall at the school this afternoon. Major Henry L. Higginson of Boston, president of the board of trustees, delivered an address. The graduates are: Faneuil Adams, Richard D. Baker, George C. Barclay, Charles C. Curtis, Copeland M. Draper, eHnry C. Flower, Jr., Charles F. Guild, A. Sherman Hill, John B. Hopkins, Joseph H. P. Howard, Jr., William C. Hubbard, Philip Meyer, Wiillam H. Mitchell, George M. Parker, Morris Phinney and Frederick M. Warburg.

GIRL SCOUTS GO TO NATIONAL MEETING

Two delegates from Boston, Miss Thelma A. Gerard and Miss Helen Harris are attending the first annual meeting of the Girl Scouts of America, opening at Washington today, and lasting until Saturday, June 12. Among the speakers will be Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture; Colin H. Livingstone, president of the Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins and the Rev. Jay T. Stocking, the latter pastor of the First Congregational church of Washington. Mrs. Juliette Gordon Low, the founder and president, will preside.

CHICAGO ENTERTAINS CLUBWOMEN

CHICAGO—One hundred and ten members of the Women's City Club of Boston were entertained at breakfast and luncheon at the Hotel LaSalle Wednesday by Chicago clubwomen. The delegation was on its way to the exposition in California.

FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL HOLDS ITS GRADUATION

The Farm and Trades school, the private school for boys, located on Thompson's island, Boston harbor, now in its one hundred and first year, today held its graduating exercises on the lawn in front of the main building. The parents and friends of the graduates and many others interested in this school were present and were taken to the island by special steamer from City Point at 1:30 p. m. Arriving at Thompson's island, the school band led the way to the spacious lawn on the west side of the island near the main building, where the graduation exercises took place.

At the beginning and at the close of the exercises the school band played selections. Essays were delivered by these graduates: Salutatory, "Birds of Our Island," Donald Marsden Wilde; essay, "Sanitary Inspectors," Charles Orestes Rolfe; class prophesy, Harold LeRoy Card; valedictory, John Alexander Robertson.

Charles T. Gallagher of the board of managers of the Farm and Trades school, introduced the speaker of the occasion, the Rev. Samuel O. Bushnell.

Superintendent Charles H. Bradley then presented diplomas to the following graduates: Raymond Hooker Batchelder, Karl Radcliffe Brackett, Harold LeRoy Card, Forrest Leslie Churchill, Byron Edward Collins, Clark Anderson Earl, William Joseph Grant, Victor Herbert Gordon, Theodore Jefferds Gould, Douglas Abbot Haskins, Calvin Oliver Holmes, George Francis Kendall, William Nahum King, Benjamin Linwood Murphy, George John Odom, John Alexander Robertson, Charles Orestes Rolfe, Clifford Henry Taylor, William Walbourn, Floyd Albert Warren and Donald Morrison Wilde.

Diplomas were also given to scholars who had graduated in courses as follows: Sloyd—Raymond Batchelder, Edwin Carlton Bemis, Harold LeRoy Card, Byron Edward Collins, William Joseph Grant, Douglas Abbot Haskins, Calvin Oliver Holmes, George Frances Kendall, Howard Ferguson Lochrie, Geoffrey Eugene Plunkett, John Lloyd Sherman, Carlquist William Walbourn, Floyd Albert Warren and Donald Marsden Wilde; forging—Victor Herbert Gordon, Hubert Miles Leach and Carlquist William Walbourn.

CLEAN-UP PRIZE CUP AWARDED TO BE MADE FRIDAY

Judges in the New England clean-up and paint-up campaign meet tomorrow morning at the office of Governor Walsh at the State House to consider the award of the silver cup offered by the campaign committee to the city or town making the best showing in the contest. Governor Walsh is a member of the judges committee, together with John H. Corcoran, president of the state Board of Trade, and Elmer J. Bliss, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The contest for the silver cup has been closed with 22 cities and towns competing. Reports filed by these communities will be considered by judges tomorrow in making their decision. Altogether 85 communities actively participated in the campaign, working directly with the New England committee. Many other cities and towns carried on campaigns of their own.

The cup will be engraved with the name of the successful community which will retain the prize for one year. To maintain permanent possession of the cup a community must win the honors in the cleanup campaign for three successive years.

B. & M. LIMITS CROSSING EXPENSE AT WINCHESTER

Representatives of the Boston & Maine railroad appeared at the hearing on the proposed abolition of the Winchester grade crossing at the public service commission Wednesday afternoon and stated that the road was willing to join with the town in any scheme that would not call for the spending of more than $300,000.

The road objects to the town plan on the ground of the expected expense of $500,000 or more involved in raising the grade of several streets, resulting in the taking of considerable property.

At the morning session Winchester citizens opposed the special commission plan of closing streets and making detours, on the ground that it would impair the value of the present town center.

Attorneys for both sides will argue the case at a date to be set later by the public service commission.

LIBRARIANS WIRE FAITH IN PRESIDENT

BERKELEY, Cal—Resolutions of sympathy and confidence were telegraphed Wednesday to President Wilson by the council of the American Library Association after the convention refused to act on the resolutions but referred them to the council. The council acted after the final adjournment of the convention.

NEED OF PASTORS DESCRIBED

At the ninety-ninth annual meeting of the Congregational Education Society in Pilgrim hall yesterday Secretary Frank M. Sheldon presented the need of more pastors to fill vacant pulpits. Officers were chosen as follows: The Rev. A. E. Dunning, president; the Rev. Frank M. Sheldon and the Rev. Edward F. Tead, secretaries; S. F. Wilkins, treasurer.

FREE TRADE URGED AS ESSENTIAL TO UNIVERSAL PEACE

President of World Postal League Is Speaker at Meeting of the Peace Foundation

Outlining the history of the World Postal League, James L. Cowles of Washington, D. C., president of the organization, declared that free trade was an essential to world peace at a meeting called yesterday afternoon at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon street.

The meeting resulted from a conference called last week by the league at which it elected a general committee from the peace societies of New England to consider the practicability of holding a congress in midsummer to discuss the value of a world court and an international postal transportation service.

Mr. Cowles said he agreed with August Schvan, former secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs of Sweden, in believing that international peace is a question of seeing facts of the modern world as they are, and of economics.

"Our accepted theories of government no longer correspond with the actualities of life," said Mr. Cowles, quoting from Dr. Schvan's speech before the Economic Club of New York, "and to bring them into unison we have to accept half a dozen simple fundamentals as a code of international behavior: those of nationality, of universal free trade, of the world citizenship, of a supreme international jurisdiction and a maritime police to control the high sea. We do not need to have dominance over other nationalities if we have free-trade. Then a small nation with a couple of million inhabitants has the same place as a big nation. Both have the same market, the biggest market they can have, the whole earth."

Extracts from speeches of other statesmen who are supporters of free trade and an international postal service and from personal letters received by him from many leaders in this and other countries were read by Mr. Cowles.

"The members of the World Postal League are glad to join with the peace societies in the consideration of a world court," continued Mr. Cowles, "but such a conference will amount to practically nothing, unless at the same time we consider the subject of free international intercourse and of a world postal service, under which the soldier will give place to the postman, the field cannon to the postal card and the man-of-war to the postal transport."

FREIGHT RAISE RIGHT ASKED BY WESTERN ROADS

CHICAGO—Briefs in behalf of the 64 western railroads who have petitioned for increases in freight rates have been forwarded to the interstate commerce commission in Washington. Oral arguments on the briefs will be heard by the commission June 22.

The carriers, in their brief, reviewed the evidence presented to the commission at the lengthy public hearing concluded in Chicago May 31, and asked that the commission make these findings:

That transportation costs are higher, while the net return to the railroads from transportation service has materially decreased since 1910.

That the increase in rates for the purpose of an increase in revenue is justified.

That, notwithstanding the investment of large amounts in addition and betterments of roadway and improvement for greater efficiency, the carriers have not been able to overcome the steadily increasing cost of service, but are facing a constantly declining net rate of return from operating revenue.

That the operating expenses, including taxes and hire of equipment, have increased more rapidly than the operating revenues and that increases in operating expenses is due to causes beyond the control of the carriers.

That the question of the necessity for additional revenue and of the general level of the rates should be determined by a composite showing of financial and operating conditions and the rate of return of all lines within the territory and not by individual or selected lines.

That the revenues of the carriers principally involved in this proceeding are not sufficient to allow them to earn a fair return upon the value of their properties and at the same time maintain the service rightfully demanded of them by the public.

MANY DOGS SEEN AT OPEN AIR SHOW

NEWTON, Mass.—There were 477 dogs exhibited at the annual open air dog show of the Ladies Kennel Association of Massachusetts on the grounds of the Woodland Park hotel, Auburndale, yesterday. The proceeds are to go to the American National Red Cross fund.

The trophy offered by the association for the best champion, to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner, was won by the Vickerry Kennels of Chicago, with Vickerry Soubrette. Boston terriers were in the majority, there being 31 classes.

MICHIGAN MOOSE ORDER MEETS

DETROIT, Mich.—At the business session of the state convention of the Loyal Order of Moose here recently Flint was selected for next year's state gathering. The Flint uniform rank also won first prize in the competitive drill, says the Grand Rapids Press.

RESEARCH WORK VIEWS GIVEN OUT IN WISCONSIN

Some Educators Favor Investigations by College Teachers; Others Say All Their Time Should Be Given to Instruction

WASHINGTON—The report of the University of Wisconsin survey, which has just been issued, contains answers to 21 questions by 57 educators on the effect of various sorts of research on teaching efficiency. The questions were prepared by the university survey with the help of Professors Henmon and Sharp of the University of Wisconsin and Professor S. F. MacLennan of Oberlin. The 57 answers compiled came from college presidents, deans, professors, magazine editors, administrators in public service, and other supervisors of research.

The two extremes may best be expressed by quoting antithetical selections from the letters:

For research with instruction: "The main reason why a local community should support research is because of its duty to do its share towards human progress. This reason so enormously outweighs all others that the decision for or against the use of local public funds for research should, I think, be put frankly on this basis. The returns of this sort are probably something like $1,000,000 to one. . . . I may say that this university has taken a definite stand to the effect that instructors who do not develop the tendency for research shall have no chance for promotion whatever."

Against research with instruction: "You have struck at the vital point in all modern higher education. We have drifted aimlessly into research work because somebody somewhere started it and all others followed without once giving any scientific or adequate reason therefor. . . . Personally I am strongly of the opinion that research work spoils the teaching of every one who cares more for what he learns of the subject than for what his students know. So far as teaching goes I am quite sure that a teacher's undue devotion to research is ruinous to his teaching skill. Teaching must concern itself wholly with the attitude of the student's mind as a learner, and whoever concerns himself with what he is learning and not with what students know they have learned from him has not the faintest conception of what teaching is."

The first question asked in this study was: What verifiable evidence has been collected to show how research affects quality of university or college instruction? Of 37 answers, 22 said they knew of no such verifiable evidence. Thirteen said that there was much valuable opinion. Of 28 college professors and officers who answered, 16 said there was no verifiable evidence; 11 said that evidence consisted of opinion, comparative judgment, etc., 1 said evidence is undoubtedly very small.

One of the most interesting questions is the eighteenth. Is the college or university which fails to provide specifically for research by its instructional staff doomed to have mediocre teaching? Of 31 college officers and professors, 18 answered unequalifiedly "yes," as to both college and university teaching; eight others answered "probably," two others swered "certainly for the university, probably for the college;" one answered "certainly for the university but not for the college," two others answered "not necessarily." Of these 31 college officers and professors only two answered "no."

Another question of importance to public school men, was the seventeenth. In what ways and for what reasons is research less necessary for vitalizing instructions in elementary, high and normal schools than for vitalizing university instruction? Of 34 answers 10 consider research not necessary in lower schools; 12 necessary in normal schools; 10 consider research not necessary in lower schools, because the university specializes more, pupils are not so far advanced, etc. One college president wrote:

"Research is probably as necessary for vitalizing instruction in the lower schools as in the universities. The research done by the teachers in the lower schools is probably not thought of under that name. It usually deals with problems of education. Quite likely there is no thought of publishing the results. Yet it is a fact that the educational journals published by and for the teachers in the lower schools contain very respectable records of true research work."

With this president Professor Ely of the University of Wisconsin does not agree. In his comment he writes:

"Research in the sense of original investigation for the discovery of new truth belongs primarily to the university and the spirit of research with opportunities of research characterizes the university and distinguishes it from the college, the normal school, etc."

QUINCY CLASS DINES

Quincy high senior class held its dinner at the Hotel Thorndike last night, the full class of 126 members being present. Class histories were read by Miss Charlotte Barstow and Herbert Merrill, and Miss Marion Simpson and Earle Simmons gave the class prophecies.

RELIEF FUNDS ACKNOWLEDGED

F. L. Higginson, Jr., treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American Red Cross, announces that the amount for Mexican relief now amounts to $664. The total of the French emergency fund is now $5,716.50; the Marie De Page fund is $3254.

SENATOR LODGE MAKES PLEA FOR PREPAREDNESS

National Policy of Force Declared Better Than Words and More for World Peace Than Comfortable Neutral Shelter

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—In an address at the Union College commencement Wednesday Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts made an appeal for preparedness as a national policy. The senator said it is folly to attempt to secure universal peace by mere words. He declared that force is still the dominating factor in the world's affairs and through it alone can lasting peace be secured. After discussing the Lusitania affair and the European conflict in general, Senator Lodge said:

"How is peace to be established and maintained hereafter among the nations of the earth? One thing is certain, it cannot be done by words. Nothing will be accomplished by people who are sheltered under neutrality gathering outside the edges of the fight and from comfortable safety summoning the combatants to throw down their arms and make peace, because war is filled with horrors and women are the mothers of men.

"The nations and the men now fighting, as they believe, for their lives and freedom and national existence know all this better than any one else and would heed such babble, if they heard it, no more than the twittering of birds.

American Example

"In our civil war, when we were fighting for our national life, England and France and other outsiders were not slow in telling us that the Union could not be saved, that the useless carnage ought to cease, that peace must be made at once. Except as an irritating impertinence we regarded such advice as of no more consequence than the squeaking of mice behind the wainscot when fire has seized the house. Neither present peace, nor established peace in the future for which we hope, is helped by fervent conversation among ourselves about the beauties of peace and the horrors of war, interspersed with virtuous exhortations to others who are passing through the valley of the shadow to give up all they are fighting for and accept the instructions of bystanders who are daring and sacrificing nothing and who have nothing directly at stake. Peace will not come in this way by vain shoutings nor by mere loudness in shrieking uncontested truths to a weary world.

"If we are to secure our own peace and do our part toward the maintenance of world peace we must put rhetoric, whether in speech or on paper, aside. We must decline to be satisfied with illusions. We must refuse to deceive ourselves or others. We must pass by mere words and vague shows and come clear-eyed to the facts and the realities. The dominant fact today, I repeat, is the physical force now unchained in this great war.

"Law is the written will of the community. The constable, the policeman, the soldier is the symbol of the force which gives sanction to law and without which it would be worthless. Abolish the force which maintains order in every village, town and city in the civilized world and you would not have peace; you would have riot, anarchy and destruction; the criminal, the violent and the reckless would dominate until the men of order and the lovers of peace united and restored the force of the community which had been swept away.

"It is all obvious enough, it all rests on human nature, and if there was not somewhere an organized force which belonged to the whole community there would be neither peace nor order anywhere. No one has suggested, not even the most ardent advocates of peace, that the police of our cities should be abolished on the theory that an organization of armed men whose duty it is to maintain order, even if they are compelled often to wound and sometimes to kill for that purpose, are by their mere existence an incitement to crime and violence.

"If order, peace and civilization in a town, city or state rest, as they do rest in the last analysis, upon force, upon what does the peace of a nation depend? It must depend, and it can only depend, upon the ability of the nation to maintain and defend its own peace at home and abroad.

Basis of Order

"The conception of the constitution is that domestic order as well as peace with other nations rests upon the force of the nation. Of the soundness of this proposition there can be no doubt, I think, in the mind of any reasonable man.

"Armament is merely the instrument by which the force of the community is manifested and made effective, just as the policeman is the manifestation of the force of the municipal community upon which local order rests. The fact that armies and navies are used in war does not make them the cause of war, any more than maintaining a fire in a grate to prevent the dwellers in the house from suffering from cold warrants the abolition of fire because where fire gets beyond control it is a destructive agent.

"The peace of a nation depends in the last resort, like domestic order, upon the force of the community and upon the ability of the community to maintain peace, assuming that the nation lives up to its obligations, seeks no conquest, and wishes only to be able to repel aggression and invasion.

"If a nation fulfils strictly all its international obligations and seeks no conquest and has no desire to wrong any other nation, great or small, the danger of war can come only through the aggression of others, and that aggression will not be made if it is known that the peace-loving nation is able and ready to repel it.

"The first step, then, toward the maintenance of peace is for each nation to maintain its peace with the rest of the world by its own honorable and right conduct and by such organization and preparation as will enable it to defend its peace.

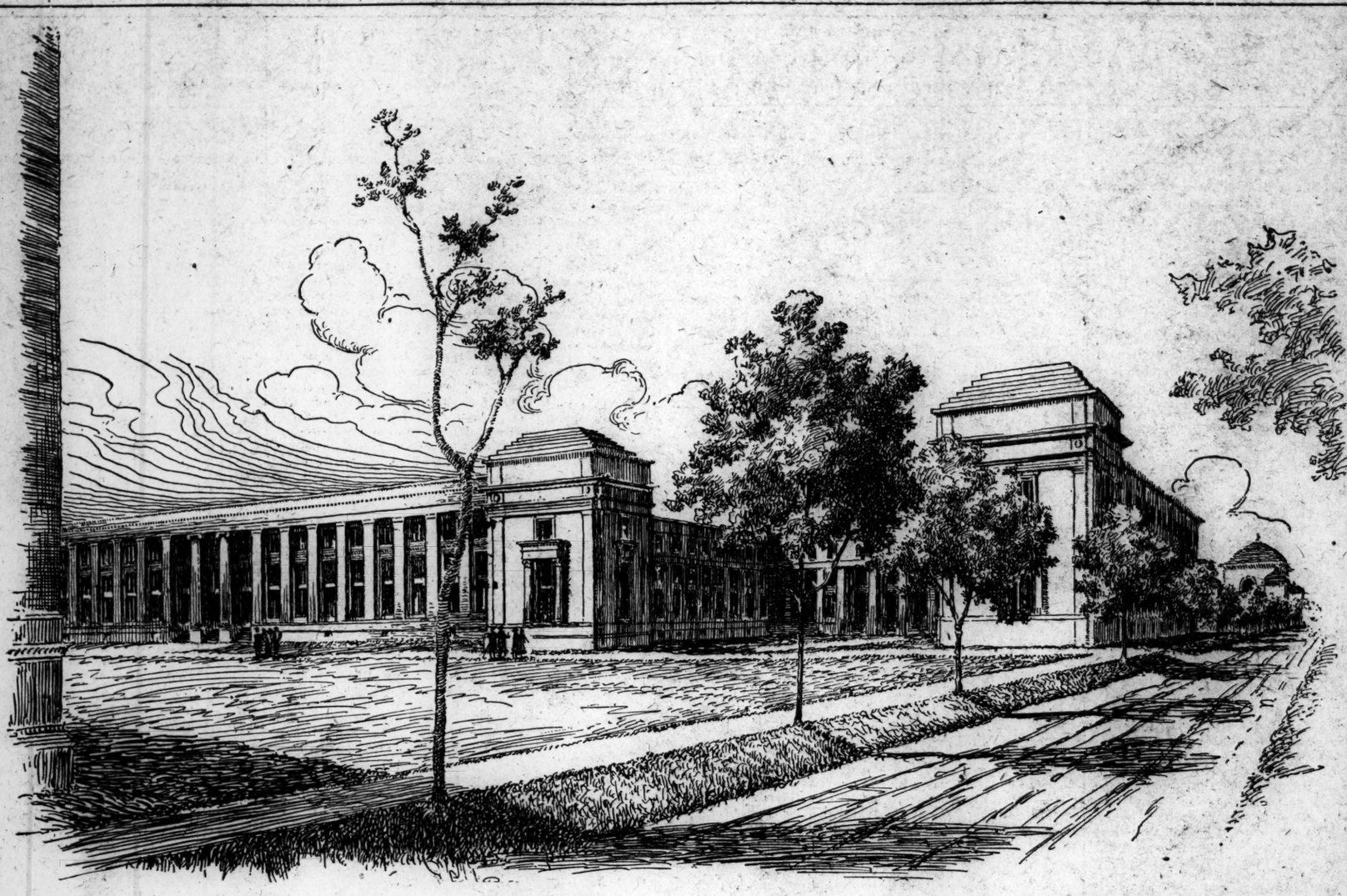
"This should be our policy. We should show the world that democracy, government by the people, makes for peace, in contrast to the government of a military autocracy which makes for war.

"We should demonstrate this by our own conduct, by justice in our dealings with other nations, by readiness to make any sacrifices for the right, and stern refusal to do wrong; by deeds, not words, and finally by making the whole world understand that, while we seek no conquests, we are able to repel any aggression or invasion from without for the very reason that we love peace and mean to maintain it.

"We should never forget that if democracy is not both able and ready to defend itself it will go down in subjection before military autocracy because the latter is then the more efficient. We must bear constantly in mind that from the conflict which now convulses the world there may possibly come events which would force us to fight with all our strength to preserve our freedom, our democracy and our national life. But this concerns ourselves and will only have the slow moving influence of example.

"What can be done now? What can we do in the larger sense toward securing and maintaining the peace of the world? This is a much more difficult question, but turn it back and forth as we may, there is no escape from the proposition that the peace of the world can only be maintained, as the peace and order of a single community are maintained, as the peace of a single nation is maintained, by the force which united nations are willing to put behind the peace and order of the world.

"Nations must unite as men unite in order to preserve peace and order. The great nations must be so united as to be able to say to any single country, You must not go to war, and they can only say that effectively when the country declaring war knows that the force which the united nations place behind peace is irresistible."



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

View showing progress made in construction of Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings on esplanade at Cambridge

TECHNOLOGY'S NEW BUILDINGS LOOK COMPLETE

All Roofs on Except That of the Library at Cambridge—Great Dome, Feature of Group, Soon Is to Be Erected There

So far as one can tell at a glance all the buildings of Technology's new educational center on the Charles river esplanade in Cambridge are completed today. With the exception of the central library building, which has been delayed purposely, all the roofs are on, the stonework has been placed, the brick work has been laid and the partitions erected. Construction work on the library buildings has progressed as far as the roof, and the preliminary courses of the drum are being laid, above which soon will spring the great dome, the distinguishing feature of the group. The metal sashes are in place in practically every section of the structures and the skylights have been set in the roofs.

From the very beginning the concrete buildings have moved along in accord with a predetermined schedule. It is an interesting observation, considering the magnitude of the project, to note that this schedule has been very closely carried out by those superintending the work on the group. As an example of this, it may be cited that more than a year ago it was predetermined that the roofs would be all in place last December. And before the beginning of the present year this had been accomplished, essentially.

Originally it was intended to admit the students to the use of the "new Technology," as the new unit on the Charles has been termed, in September of the present year. For a period the work was hastened with this purpose in view. There were, however, a number of circumstances that made such a course appear inadvisable, and consequently the schedule was altered. It is now the plan to begin the courses of 1916-17 in the new structures.

From now on the rapid progress of the past two months will not be apparent to the casual observer. Henceforth the work will center about the interior finishing of the structures, which, when ready for the several thousand engineering students enrolled at the institute, will represent an expenditure of approximately $10,000,000. Not the least important step will be the task of equipping the group with the valuable machinery and apparatus which will make Technology more famous as a model engineering school the world over.

The chemistry building, with its facade of 360 feet overlooking the great court from the east and turning a right angle into the east minor court, will be unique among such laboratories in the United States. Before long the work of installing its three systems of ventilation will be started. One of these systems will be the same as is provided in other portions of the buildings for ventilation; the second will be the usual hood ventilation, common to chemical laboratories, to carry away the fumes from the chemicals; while the third comprises a blower for each experimental table, mushroom in shape, which delivers air all about it and starts away fumes for the general out-draught at once.

Electricity used in these laboratories will be separate from that used in lighting the buildings. Here will be introduced the novel feature of constant temperature from electrical resistances which may be maintained for hours, or for days at a time, taking the place of the common Bunsen burner methods. It will be possible to leave the device without attendants, the electrical system giving assurance that its heat will not vary during the time required for the consummation of the process.

Opportunity will be afforded also for the conservation of supplies, which, with costly chemicals, is an important factor in experimental work. In the storage quarters in the basement the expensive materials will be kept in one lot, while cabinets in each laboratory will be used for the ordinary work. A special elevator will afford the department quick service between basement storage and other floors.

As one glances across the great court into the east minor court the eye catches the columns of one of the entrances. Here it was that the first bucketful of concrete was poured in April of 1914 for the structural portion of the buildings, after many thousands of wooden piles had been sunk over the entire area. Within the year the whole structure has risen. The work has been carried over an area of 3½ acres and during a portion of the time the building rose at the rate of a foot a day. Taking the whole time into consideration, the rate has been a foot in three days for the entire group of structures.

In concrete work much planning must be made in advance that in wooden structures is not necessary; and in this planning is included such matters as holes in the floor for water, steam and drainage systems and for the electric wiring. The latter has required some 50 miles of conduit laid in the concrete floors and walls, and these are now ready for the wiring.

CITY PLANNING IDEA REPORTED SPREADING FAST

(Continued from page one)

with a business which he expected to increase, would usually provide plans for a larger structure than he was now building, that he might be able to complete it later in an orderly way. But collectively men are not so keen to make provisions for their city's growth. City building is allowed to be done in a hit or miss way. Plans, to be sure, are made, some bad and some good, but even when good in themselves they are often undesirable because of a lack of coordination and consideration for the future.

"For instance, in a city, one group of men may be influential in establishing a park, another in building a terminal and a third in opening a chain of boulevards. Each plan may be good, but the result will be unsatisfactory, if the three groups have worked separately.

Unify All Betterments

"Now, the purpose of city planning is to bring such groups together and this conference has been perhaps more successful than any previous one in harmonizing the various interests, concerned in its work. It has manifested a freer cooperation between city planning commissions and city engineers. It has recognized to a greater degree than formerly the large part the real estate dealer must play in its larger achievements.

"It has discused to considerable extent the question the planning of new subdivisions and the best sizes of city lots and blocks. It has made no attempt to fix a definite standard. What is applicable to one place is not applicable to all. But the discussion has thrown much light on the question.

"The report of the secretary, Flavel Shurtleff of Boston, brought out the striking fact that whereas in 1909 only one city in the United States had a city planning commission, now the number in this country was 91.

"A further conclusion of the conference was that the city planning body should have more power toward making these plans effectual. In years past, too many excellent plans have, for lack of proper municipal machinery, been permitted to get into pigeon holes and stay there."

George Gibbs, Jr., investigator for the Boston city planning board, explained to the conference his survey of East Boston, for the board, and the comprehensive plan that had been based on it. He also spoke in favor of shallow lots in densley populated districts, such as the North End of Boston.

Planning Movement Reviewed

In his review of the six years of city planning in the last six years, the secretary, Mr. Shurtleff, said he could not attempt to give a list of the fine achievments of cities which like Cleveland, New York and San Francisco and among the smaller cities, Des Moines, Springfield, Mass., and others, had constructed public buildings as a part of a civic group.

"The less striking but more far-reaching result of recent planning activity and certainly the most direct contribution of the conference on city planning," said Mr. Shurtleff, "is the acceptance in cities big and small of the planning idea, the long look ahead in the lay out of street systems, the location of public buildings, the establishment of parks and playgrounds, the construction of street surface, and in all the other physical elements that produce the city.

"The conception of the city, as a unit, a strongly knit federation of neighborhoods, is one that the conference on city planning did not originate, but one that it has taken every opportunity to make a part of city administration."

City planning, as analyzed by R. Clipson Sturgis of Boston, president of the American Institute of Architects, in an address at the opening meeting, is a rare combination of common sense and continuity of policy.

"At the root of all evil in city planning," said Mr. Sturgis, "is the change of policy as one administration succeeds another. Each must do over what its predecessors have done."

"Common sense is most required in city planning. The purpose of streets is to enable transportation from one part of the city to another. We are told that streets must be regular or that they must be irregular. With the use of common sense they are planned to fit the needs.

CAMBRIDGE HIGH GRADUATES BIG CLASS

Cambridge high and Latin school graduated a class of 271 at exercises in Sanders theater last night. It was the largest graduating class in the history of the school.

Twenty-three students received honors, Miss Margaret M. Wolfe, now living in West Somerville, but until recently a resident of Cambridge, receiving highest award. Miss Rebecca Wermont holds the distinction of being the only student of the class who competed the four-year course in three years, while there were 12 who completed the course in three and one half years.

COUNCIL IS GIVEN OBJECT LESSON IN NEEDS OF STREETS

Mayor Curley Pilots Party in Automobiles Over the Bumpy Boston Highways in Contrast With Outside Smooth Roads

Preparatory to the meeting of the finance committee of the city council Friday afternoon when Mayor Curley's order for a $500,000 bond issue for the repaving of some of Boston's downtown streets may be considered, the mayor and city councilmen inspected Boston's streets yesterday afternoon and evening. Automobiles were used, and the city's official party passed over many miles of different thoroughfares in all sections of Boston. Councilmen Hagan and Storrow were not of the party.

Mayor Curley's proposal that Boston borrow $500,000 for street work was indorsed last night by the committee on streets of the United Improvement Association, which dined at the Boston City Club. After three hours of debate on the question 10 members of the committee voted to indorse the proposed street loan of $500,000, while six men voted against the plan.

The committee, representing 16 of the 21 improvement associations that combine to make the United Improvement Association, was authorized by the delegates to the central organization a week ago to take the whole subject of streets and the $500,000 loan under consideration and given full power to act.

During the excursion over the streets of the city yesterday no verbal arguments were made by Mayor Curley, who has urged upon the council the necessity for an appropriation for the streets, even if it has to be secured through five-year loans. The mayor said before the ride that the streets could be trusted to speak for themselves, and the party drove over smooth thoroughfares and rough streets without discrimination. In the trip through Cambridge the mayor pointed out that the streets there were an improvement over most of Boston's and that they had been made so through the use of money secured by selling bonds.

The Brooks properties in Pemberton square occupied by the police headquarters were leased for two years more by the city of Boston yesterday at $8800 for one building and $6800 for another. Previously the lease has been for terms of five years. This time, however, the owners of the estate refused to lease for more than two years thus giving rise to the rumor that a large office building may be intended for erection there after that time. One provision made by the trustees of the estate, to which the mayor consented, the city being given the same privilege, was that they reserve the right to cancel the lease two months before Jan. 1, 1917.

Mayor Curley and Police Commissioner O'Meara have held several conferences recently as to securing a new site for police headquarters. It is intimated strongly at city hall that these quarters may be found in the school administration and police building, which is to be erected on the site of the old probate court building in Tremont street, and running through to City Hall square.

PAN-AMERICANS SEE WESTERN WORLD AS UNIT

Delegates in Detroit Say Political Distrust of United States Is Disappearing in Countries to the South

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DETROIT—The ideal of a united America from the historical point of view was proclaimed as sound by Perez Triana of Colombia at a dinner given here Wednesday night for the Pan-American financial conference delegation. He said the Americas, North, Central and South, had been settled by some of the strongest men of their races and that the pilgrim fathers and the Conquistadorers, different as they were, had in common a sincere devotion to freedom.

"There is no need denying," said Dr. Triana, "that there has been suspicion in Latin America against you and that there still is a certain amount of it. But this conference has been a step toward eliminating this suspicion. Commerce, finance and industry are things calculated to eliminate this attitude entirely. It is significant, I take it, of the peculiar trust and destiny of America that at a time when the Europeans are at war we should come to you to confer on our needs and that we should be received so cordially. Perhaps the best thing the conference has done for us has been to bring us together so we should know each other as living men and not merely as names."

Americas Hospitable

Dr. Triana expressed a belief that all the Americas were hospitable to Europeans who might seek new homes here.

The speech was at a dinner given by the Detroit Board of Commerce. Aristides Arjona, secretary of finance and treasury of Panama, also spoke.

The Latin-American delegates, guests of the Board of Commerce here Wednesday had looked forward with especial interest to their visit in Detroit because they had heard a great deal of its large automobile factories.

The delegates saw what was said to be the largest machine shop in the world with thousands of machines going at once. They saw hundreds of irregular pieces of cold steel turned into a throbbing motor car while they waited. The delegates had been surprised that certain large businesses they had visited should have been started only 30 to 50 years ago, but in Detroit they learned of plants employing thousands of men each, plants less than 15 years old.

A manufactory of adding machines, said to be the largest of its kind in the world, also was visited by the delegation, and the delegates lunched at the large new home of the Detroit Athletic Club.

BUFFALO, Thursday—The Pan-American delegation arrived here early this morning to spend today in Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

MUSIC NOTES

Flotow's opera "Martha" will be given at Jordan hall tonight in concert form by a chorus organized by Frederick L. Wodell. Soloists and orchestra will assist. The concert is for the benefit of the Belgian relief fund.

LYNN, Mass.—Gaul's cantata "The Holy City," was presented in the state armory last night before an audience of 1500 persons by pupils of the high schools of the city, Percy Graham conducting. The soloists were Mrs. Elizabeth B. Miller and Miss Jessie M. French, soprano; Mrs. Florence E. Rich, contralto; Arthur F. Cole, tenor; and Romilly Johnson, bass. The Lynn Orchestral Club and Miss Adelaide M. Merrill, pianist, assisted. The management of the concert was in charge of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Lida Bottero, soprano, sang at a private recital in a studio of the Pierce building last night, with Ramon Blanchart, baritone, assisting. Mrs. Bottero presented the "Visse d'arte" aria from Puccini's "Tosca" and songs in English. She and Mr. Blanchart sang the duet for soprano and baritone from "The Flying Dutchman" of Wagner. Mr. Blanchart presented Figaro's aria from "The Barber of Seville" and a group of songs in English.

THEATER NOTES

The Messrs Shubert in New York have made a commendable announcement regarding the production of "Hands Up," their new venture, which opens next Monday night at the Forty-Fourth street theater. The hour for the curtain to rise is set at 8 sharp, and those who come late must wait until after the first scene is finished before they will be seated.

Frank Tinney, a feature of the long run of "Watch Your Step" in New York, will sail for England on June 19 to make one appearance in the London production of this entertainment. He will return at once to New York.

SUFFRAGE SALE ON

The sacrifice sale of the suffragists to raise funds for the state campaign work opened this morning to the general public at Leonard & Co.'s, Bromfield street. Large receipts were taken in Tuesday and Wednesday from private sales.

AMUSEMENTS

CASTLE SQUARE—"Within the Law," 2:10, 8:10.
MAJESTIC THEATER—"The Dictator," 2:15, 8:15.
SYMPHONY HALL—Pop concerts, 8.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK $2.25

By Trolley and Boat via Providence
First Trip of the Season June 13
Lv. Postoffice Sq. (Daily and Sunday) 2:45 P. M.
Tickets-Bay State St Ry. - 15 Milk St.

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMBOAT COMPANY
Leave Boston at Rowe's Wharf, 7:25, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 8:45.

FOLLOW THE BLUE FLAG to NORUMBEGA
Mats 3:30 Evgs 8:15
Opens Daily 10 A.M.

TONIGHT
FOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
CONCERT PERFORMANCE MARTHA
JORDAN HALL, 8:15
F. W. Wodell, Conductor. Mme Holesco, Soprano; J. Garfield Stone, Tenor; Bernard Ferguson, Baritone. Chorus, 125. Tickets, $1, 75c, 50c. O. Ditson's and Hall.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Henry I. Bornstein has just taken title to the two four-story brick mercantile buildings numbered 29 and 30, between Milk and Custom House streets, assessed in the name of Maurice J. Ahern for $39,800. There are 1778 square feet of land in the lot, which carries $33,800 of the assessment.

Property in the South End changing hands today is located at 150 Rutland square near Columbus avenue, consisting of a four-story and basement swell-front brick dwelling on 1890 square feet of land. Total assessment is $8500 and land value $2800. Samuel S. Shaw conveyed title to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society et al.

Charles Solomon bought the 2½-story and basement brick dwelling house at 31 Middlesex street, near Lucas street, South End, assessed for $3600, including $1700 carried on the 829 square feet of land. Gertrude Hart conveyed title.

The two frame buildings numbered 1094 and 1096 Tremont street near Sterling street owned by Annie E. Schwelm have been sold to Amos M. McLean. They are valued at $5900, together with 1680 square feet of land which carries $3400 of that amount.

Frances E. Carson also sold her property numbered 14-16 Evergreen street, near Day street, to William A. Taggard, consisting of a frame dwelling and 3925 square feet of land. All assessed for $4500, land value being $1200.

The vacant lot on Waumbeck street, near Elm Hill avenue, owned by Mabel Polsey et al., has been sold to David Yarchin et al. for improvement. There is a total of 5001 square feet, assessed for $2500.

Lottie R. Reynolds sold to Susie G. Trott the frame dwelling and lot of land situated No. 73 Waldeck street, near the junction of Lindsay street, Dorchester, valued by the assessors at $4400. This includes $1200 carried on 4942 square feet of land.

Another property sold is situated No. 12 Nixon street, near Mather street, Dorchester, assessed in the name of James D. Hennessey for $5500. Of this amount $1700 applies on 6960 square feet of land. Frank C. Carroll is the new owner.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Nay st., 17, rear, ward 1; Jas. Robertson, F. Rainer; brick and steel blacksmith shop.

Inch st., 11, ward 24; F. H. Smith, Geo. H. Priggen Co.; brick and steel garage.

Farrington st., 31-33,35-37, ward 1; Jos. Goldfinger, E. F. Tirrell; frame dwelling.

Melton rd., 15, ward 15; Michael Murphy; frame dwelling.

Dunster rd., 22, ward 23; Frank McMorrough, James Murray; frame dwelling.

Center st., 714A, ward 22; J. W. Goodnow; alter stores.

Bowdoin st., 56, ward 6; Williams & Bangs, Holt-Fairchilds Co.; alter hotel.

Union st., 7, ward 6; C. E. Cotting, tr., S. D. Kelley; alter mercantile.

Washington st., 558-62, ward 7; Oliver Ames et al., trs.; alter stores and offices.

Washington st., 227-29, ward 6; Chas. S. Eaton, lessee, S. D. Kelley; alter restaurant.

Commercial st., 71-73, ward 6; Jno. C. Haynes est.; alter stores.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Gertrude Hart to Charles Solomon, Middlesex st.; q.; $1.

Mary A. McLaughlin to John J. Flynn, 13 lots; q.; $1.

Samuel S. Shaw, tr., to Amer. Baptist Foreign Mission Soc. et al., Rutland sq.; rel.; $1.

Boston Elevated Railway Co. to West End St. Railway Co., sundry parcels; q.; $1.

Maurice J. Ahern to Henry I. Bornstein, India st., 2 lots; q.; $1.

Maurice J. Ahern to Henry I. Bornstein, India st., 2 lots; q.; $1.

Home for Agen Women, mtgee., to Home for Aged Women, W. Newton st.; d.; $6000.

SOUTH BOSTON

South Boston Savings Bank, mtgee., to South Boston Savings Bang, Kemble pl., 3 lots; d.; $1500.

Same to same, Kemble pl.; d.; $500.

Same to John A. Bastey, Kemble pl.; q.; $1.

John H. Sawyer to Giovanni Cannizzaro, Vicksburg st.; q.; $1.

George H. Wood to Lyndia M. Sampson, Vicksburg st.; q.; $1.

Lydia M. Sampson to Antonio Fenara et al., Vicksburg st, one lot; q.; $1.

Same to Benedetto Cannizzaro, Vicksburg st.; q.; $1.

George H. Bruce to Vincenza Iovino, Vicksburg st.; q.; $1.

Margaret A. Clark to Alexander Zwalonsky et ux., Ranson st.; w.; $1.

ROXBURY

Frances E. Carson to Wm. A. Taggard, Evergreen st.; w.; $1.

David E. Crawford to J. Wm. A. Crawford, Tremont st.; q.; $1.

Annie E. Schwelm to Amos M. McLean, Tremont st.; q.; $1.

Mabel Polsey et al. to David Yarchin et al., Waumbeck st.; q.; $1.

Institution for Savings in Roxbury to Minnie Levin, Newark st.; q.; $1.

DORCHESTER

James A. Boyd et al. to Edward J. McDevitt et ux., Hallarn and Auckland sts.; q.; $1.

John H. Lyons to Philip McMorrow, Spencer st.; q.; $1.

Moody Land Trust to Samuel Svenson, 3 lots; d.; $1.

Edward J. Ball, mtgee., to Ubuk A. Olsen, E. Cottage st., 3 lots; d.; $4825.

James D. Hennessy to Frank R. Carroll, Nixon st.; w.; $1.

Louis Levin et al., mtgee., to David C. Levin, Ashmont st.; d.; $2200.

Same to same, Ashmont st.; d.; $2200.

Lottie R. Reynolds to Susie G. Trott, Waldeck st.; w.; $1.

Joseph P. Nix, mtgee., to Ada Jacobson, Greenwood st.; q.; $2800.

WEST ROXBURY

Thomas F. Cunningham to Mabel Cunningham, Newfield st.; w.; $1.

Bernard F. Dunnells to Eugene A. West, South st.; q.; $1.

HYDE PARK

Wm. B. Kolloch, mtgee., to Percy A. Katzmann, Maple st.; d.; $5000.

Percy A. Katzmann to Hjalmar Danielson, Maple st.; q.; $1.

Wladyslawa Kiewicz to Demite Kalatyn, 2 lots near Wood av.; w.; $1.

CHELSEA

Adeline F. Fitz et al. to Royal S. Wentworth, Jefferson av., 2 lots; w.; $1.

Frank S. Herson et al. to Bertie C. Herson, Shurtleff st.; q.; $1.

Ida Winerman to Mary Wolfson, Walnut st.; q.; $1.

Francesco Carbone to Maria Carbone, McKinley st.; q.; $1.

Maria Carbone to Francesco Carbone, McKinley st.; q.; $1.

BILLBOARDS BEAR POSTERS AGAINST SHIPPING OF ARMS

American Women for Strict Neutrality Displaying Appeal to Citizens in Boston

Urging American citizens to uphold the President's hands by urging Congress to empower him to stop the exportation of arms and ammunition to Europe, large posters having the name "The Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality" as sponsor, are appearing on the billboards of Boston today.

The signs are placed in conspicuous places where they will attract the greatest possible number of people, at the approaches of the North and South stations, in the big squares and along the lines of the street cars and elevated road.

The text appears in big black letters and is as follows:

"American Citizens:

"Uphold the hands of the President in his noble efforts to preserve peace by urging that Congress empower him to stop the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to Europe.

"The Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality.

"Blank petitions ready for signatures may be obtained free. Organization headquarters, Roland avenue, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md."

A week or two ago great numbers of these signs appeared in New York city, some of them electrically lighted, and all placed in advantageous positions, where thousands of persons could notice them.

Attempts were made to find out who was back of the vast advertising plan and what interests were meeting the large expenditure necessary to keep these posters before the public, but no information could be procured in this city.

STREET RAILWAY PETITIONS HEARD BY SERVICE BOARD

It was street railway day at the office of the public service commissioner today and petitions of several of the lines for track relocations and bond issues were heard by the commission, all being taken under advisement. The roads were represented by their officials and attorneys.

The West End Street Railway Company wants permission to relocate tracks on Dorchester avenue to provide a wider space between the inbound and outbound rails for the accommodation of prepayment cars which are to be installed in conjunction with the new Dorchester tunnel. Changes in Somerville and Arlington also are desired for the accommodation of new trailer cars. Similar authority is wanted at the Reservoir car barns, Beacon street, for trailer cars to run into the new Boylston street subway. It is also desired to relocate the rails on Chauncy street to make way for the widening proposed by the city.

The Bay State Street Railway Company applied for track locations at Essex, Dighton, for freight purposes, and at Lowell. The Boston & Worcester Street Railway wants rights at Framingham; the Middlesex & Boston railway at Newton; the Massachusetts Northeastern railway at Lawrence, Amesbury and Newbury; the Union Street railway at Fairhaven; the Springfield Street railway at Springfield and Westfield.

Frederick A. Snow appeared in behalf of the petition of the West End Street Railway Company for approval of an issue of 30-year 5 per cent bonds amounting to $4,743,000. This issue is a renewal of an issue of 15-year bonds which expire soon.

Nearly a score of residents of Chester opposed the petition of the Boston & Albany railroad for approval of plans for land taking to provide tracks for storage purposes. The opposition developed when the road declined to pay the citizens the price for the property which they demanded.

APPOINTMENTS MADE TO ALBERTA FARMING SCHOOL

EDMONTON, Alta.—These appointments, confirmed by orders in council, have been announced by Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, following the statement made by President Tory to convocation of the University of Alberta, that E. A. Howes, principal of the Vermillion school of agriculture, had been placed in charge of the new faculty of agriculture, which has been established at the university:

George Harcourt, now deputy minister of agriculture for the province, to be assistant to E. A. Howes, head of the new faculty of agriculture at the University of Alberta.

H. A. Craig, now superintendent of demonstration farms, to be deputy minister.

Sidney Carlyle, now assistant to Mr. Craig, to be superintendent of demonstration farms.

The university will take only those students who have graduated from the two-year course at the provincial agricultural schools. Eighteen or 20 students who graduated from the schools this year are ready to take the university course, reports the Regina Leader.

U. S. BARGAIN SALE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

Many Kinds of Goods in the Federal Appraisers' Stores Are Sold to Highest Bidders While Crowds Look On

PHILADELPHIA—The government recently held its annual auction sale of unclaimed, abandoned bonded and seized merchandise in the United States appraisers' stores at 134 South Second street.

Two hundred prospective bidders were on hand when the sale opened, reports the Ledger. Fine linens, goatskins and toys were some of the merchandise offered for sale. In all, there were 199 lots of goods from all parts of the world.

A number of trunks of clothing, some of them containing children's wearing apparel, went for almost nothing. In one of these trunks were letters from the parents of a young couple who had just come over from Italy and had the trunk sent after them. There were also pictures of a baby, a man and a woman, presumably the father and mother of the couple, and one of their children. This trunk was never called for.

The highest price brought was $577 for lots 51 and 52, which contained 30 cases of safety matches. These goods were appraised at $365. The lowest price brought was 1 cent for some empty boxes and a lot of 1914 calendars. These were bid in by the customs men themselves, so that they could make a report to Washington. The entire sale brought $2456.10.

Among other things sold were cases of chewing gum, pencil boxes, three accordions, which brought good prices; goatskins, which also brought a fair figure; olive oil, glasses, books, clothing, cutlery, cameras, pipes, art vases, lithographic prints, lamps and many suitcases and trunks of wearing apparel.

These goods had all been brought into this port within the last three years. A third of the proceeds from each article sold will be paid to the steamship or railroad companies for the freight on the goods. Many of the buyers present made bids just to keep the game going.

OVERLAND JITNEY SERVICE FROM ATLANTA PLANNED

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta to New York by jitney is the ambitious project of promoters in Atlanta who say that the first overland jitney line in the United States will be actually within a few weeks. This line will reach New York by way of Washington. The name "jitney" will be used, says a dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger, although the fares charged will be the same as those now in vogue by the steam or trolley lines running parallel to the jitney route.

The promoters intend to make Atlanta the hub of a number of overland jitney lines, extending northwest to link up with the metropolis of the southeast, such cities as Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The first lines will be from Atlanta to Aiken, S. C., on the northeast; Montgomery on the southwest, and Chattanooga on the northwest; these to be initial links in the jitney lines to New York and New Orleans. The plan is to form an association, each member operating his cars over a specified number of miles constituting one link in the route. Each scheduled car's run will be about 25 miles. The association will establish headquarters, and will require an initiation fee and dues for their maintenance.

Operators who fail to provide suitable cars or who fail to maintain the schedule, will lose their franchise. The time made, except in cities, will be about the same as is made by the average steam train.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs City of Columbus, Savannah; Mayaro, Port Spain; Caracas, Laguayra, etc; Vardun, Glasgow; Momu, New Orleans; El Valle, Galveston; Camaguey, Puerto Mexico; Wascana, Buenos Aires via St Lucia; Royal Sestyre, Santos and Rio Janeiro; Devon City, Hawaii.

Sabine, Mobile, Tampa and Key West; Algonquin, Turks island etc; Santa Cecilia, Seattle via San Francisco, etc and Panama canal; Skulda, Macoris; Comanche, Jacksonville and Charleston; City of Delhi, Calcutta, etc.

WIRELESS NEWS

Note—Nautical miles on usual steamship routes from Boston lightship: To Sable island, 490; to Cape Race, N F, 830; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship: To Sable island, 648; to Nantucket South Shoal lightship, 193; to Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 330.

SS Pastores, Colon for Havana and New York, was 329 miles north of Colon at noon Tuesday; will arrive at Havana today.

SS Suriname, Tela for New Orleans, was 88 miles south of South Pass, Miss, at noon Wednesday.

SS Finland, Balboa for New York, was 55 miles north of San Salvador at 7 p m Wednesday.

SS Juniata, Boston for Norfolk, passed Nantucket at noon Wednesday.

SS City of Atlanta, Boston for Savannah, was 58 miles southwest of Nantucket lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS City of Augusta, Savannah for Boston, was 20 0miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Mohawk, New York for Jacksonville, was 400 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p m Wednesday.

SHIPPING NEWS

Prices remain high on cod and haddock. Arrivals at pier: Str. Spray, 27,000 pounds; Str. Crest, 40,500; schooners Commonwealth, 34,000; Lucania, 26,000 and Thomas Brundage, 15,000. The Spray also had 25,000 scrod and Crest 18,000. The schooner Bay State came in from Cape North with 100,000 pounds salt, 10,000 fresh cod, and 35,000 halibut, and the Georgia brought 10,000 halibut and 5000 salt fish. Quotations per hundred weight to dealers: Haddock, $6.25; steak cod, $10.25; market cod, $6.25; pollock, $4.50; large hake, $3.75, and medium hake, $2.25.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooner Mystery, 12,000 fresh halibut, 35,000 salt, and 20,000 fresh fish; Seiners, 20,000 pollock, 75 barrels herring; Jubilee, 55,000 salt cod; Veda McKown, 160 barrels Cape Shore salt mackerel from Boston; Saladin, 30; Benjamin Smith, 145, and Ralph L. Hall, 250, also from Boston.

Notice is given today that the New England Fish Exchange will remain open June 17, Bunker Hill day, and that probably business will be conducted as usual.

United Fruit Company's steamship Bowden, Captain Henriksen, arrived at Long Wharf today from Port Antoaio with 25,671 stems of bananas, 100 bags of cocoanuts and two casks of lime juice. The steamer brought as passengers Charles A. Johnson Mrs. Eva E. Valentine and Miss Mabel L. Valentine of Boston.

Steamship San Jose of the United Fruit Company's fleet sailed today for Cuba and Costa Rica, carrying 13,000 sacks and barrels of potatoes, several carloads of printing paper and heavy consignments of wire, leather, dried fish, shoes, provisions and miscellaneous freight, mostly for Havana. Passengers were Tobias Solis, Tobias Solis, Jr., and Willard A. Parker of Boston. Several sacks of mail for Costa Rican ports were taken.

Tied up in port is the British steamer Colonian which arrived last night after an eleven day passage from London. It brought 77 returning horsemen.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Bohemian (Br), Hiscoe, Liverpool.

Str Bowden (Nor), Henriksen, Kingston, via Port Antonio, Jam.

Str Chas. F. Mayer, Machen, Newport News, twg bgs No 12 and 17, Baltimore for Portsmouth, N. H.

Str. Everett, Giles, Baltimore.

Str Katahdin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston.

Str Prince Arthur, Kinney, Yarmouth, N S.

Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str Bunker Hill, Holmes, New York.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg Germantown, Camp, Philadelphia, twg bgs Manatawney, Temple and Tabor.

Tug Lehigh, McGoldrick, Perth Amboy.

Tug Mars, Calhoun, Philadelphia, twg bge Chas F Pritchard.

Tug Monocacy, Lloyd, Philadelphia, twg bgs PPhoenix, Pennypack and Richardson.

Tug Plymouth, Hansen, New York, twg bgs L & W B C C Nos 4 and 14.

Tug Standard, Herbert, New York, twg bgs S O Co Nos 6, 123 and 124.

Tug Albert J Stone, Nelson, New York, twg bgs Albany, Dunmore and Hackensack.

Tug Valley Forge, Sablich, Philadelphia, twg bgs Buck Ridge, Tulpehocken and Herndon.

Tug Watuppa, Almy, New York, twg bgs Hawthorne, Marion and Weehawken.

Tug Perth Amboy, Farnham, New York, twg bgs 765, 790 and 781.

Tug Swatara, Phillips, Philadelphia, twg bgs Bethayres, Logan and Roselem.

Schooner F G French, Goodwin.

Schooner Helen, Port Greville, N. S.

Cleared

Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.

Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.

Str Bunker Hill, Holmes, New York.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

Sailings

Strs San Jose, Havana and Port Limon; Kronprins Olav (Nor), Sydney; Skogstad (Nor), New York; Prince George (Br) Yarmouth, N S; Grecian, Philadelphia; Melrose, Newport News; Nantucket, Norfolk; Bunker Hill, New York; H F Dimock, do; Camden, Bangor; Bay State, Portland.

Tugs Germantown, Philadelphia, twg bgs Bear Ridge, Merriam and Suffolk; Monocacy, do, twg bg Eagle Hill; Albert J Stone, New York, twg bgs Edgel water, Passaic and Rondout; Lackawanna, New York twg bgs Canisteo, Chenango and Cohocton; Lehigh, twg bgs 705 and 782, Perth Amboy and 791 Newark; Valley Forge, twg bgs Tulpehocken for Kittery, and Herndon, for Searsport; Perth Amboy twg bgs 790, 781 for Bangor; Chas T Gallagher, twg bg No. 17. Portsmouth.

Schrs Abbie Keast (Br), Windsor, N S; Fannie & Fay, Liverpool, N S; Eskimo (Br), Apple River, N S; Jere B Roberts (Br), Windsor, N S; Wm E Downes, Baltimore and Porto Rico; Helen, Vineyard Haven; James Young, New York; Lavolta, New York; Annie & Reuben, Stonington, Me; Charlie & Willie, Rockport, Me; Ida B Gibson, Bangor: Hume, Rockport, Me; James Slater, Lubec; Morris & Cliff, Rockport, Me; James Slater, Portland, Me; Winchester, Sullivan, Me; Hattie Dunn, Charleston, S C.

MR. BRYAN GIVES OUTLINE OF HIS FUTURE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—"An issue that is important enough to cause the secretary of state of a great nation like ours to withdraw from the cabinet at a critical time like this is important enough that the people of the country should know all about it."

In these words Mr. Bryan today told the Monitor correspondent that he was about to engage in a campaign of publicity against President Wilson's foreign policy.

His statement Wednesday explaining his retirement was the first gun shot in this campaign; the second will appear tomorrow morning coincident with the publication of the American rejoinder to the German note.

Mr. Bryan regards the press as the best medium through which to reach the people, and it is through the press he will endeavor to elucidate the issue between Germany and the United States and the issue between the President and himself.

Mr. Bryan has no chautauqua engagements for this summer, nor will he make any for the present, as he regards it his sole duty to his country to acquaint the people with what he knows about the government international relations.

In his statement yesterday Mr. Bryan pointed out two points of difference between the President and himself on their German policy, namely:

Mr. Bryan favors proposing to Germany an investigation by an international commission, while the President opposes this.

Second, Mr. Bryan would warn Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or on vessels carrying ammunition, while the President would not.

Tomorrow's statement which he has timed to appear with the note will show a little different view, he says.

The statements will be followed in rapid succession by others in the effort to crystallize as much as possible of American public sentiment against the President's policy so as to affect the negotiations with Germany.

Mr. Bryan reiterates that he and the President have identically the same purpose but vitally different methods.

The people should understand clearly, he says, what and why these methods are so that they may choose for themselves which course they want their government to pursue.

This publicity campaign is what Mr. Bryan had in mind when he said in his letter of resignation to the President: "It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation. I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the ends which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use."

REPORT OF SALE OF A. W. PERRY TO MEXICO VERIFIED

Confirmation of the report that the steamer A. W. Perry, sunk off Halifax harbor, had been sold to the Mexican Constitutionalists just before making its recent trip from Boston is given by Alonzo W. Perry, president of the Plant steamship line that has operated the vessel out of this port for several years. The vessel was making its last voyage in the Boston-Halifax route, he said.

Details of the sale, Mr. Perry said, were completed last Monday and arrangements were made to deliver the steamer to representatives of the Constitutionalists at New York June 14, after which the Perry would be taken to Veracruz. The purchase price, $65,000, was deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to be paid to the steamship company when the steamer was transferred to her new owners.

Word received here from a representative of the Constitutionalists at New York was that the Perry was one of three and possibly four merchant ships that were being negotiated for by Ignacio Pesqueira, minister of war of the Constitutionalist party, who has been in New York for about 30 days. The names of the other ships will be withheld, it was said, until negotiations are completed.

Representatives of the purchasing government said that it had been planned to use the Perry and the other ships under negotiation as transports along the Mexican coast.

CONSERVATORY ON OUTING

Several hundred students and teachers of the New England Conservatory of Music left Boston at 10:15 this morning for their annual outing at Nantasket beach. A shore dinner will be served and throughout the afternoon various sports will be carried on. The party returns on the 7:15 boat this evening.

TESTS FOR PLUMBERS

Massachusetts civil service commission announces a competitive examination for the position of inspector of plumbing to fill vacancies in the Boston schoolhouse and building departments, to be held July 1. The vacancy in the former position pays $1500 a year, that in the second pays $1800.

NAMED TO HIGHWAY BOARD

Governor Walsh today appointed James W. Synan of Pittsfield as a member of the state highway commission and John H. Sheedy of Salem as a master of chancery in Essex county.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Oscar II., for Copenhagen ..... June 10
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow. June 11
*St. Louis, for Liverpool ..... June 12
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen ..... June 12
Dwinsk, for Russia ..... June 13
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa ..... June 15
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam ..... June 15
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa ..... June 17
Dante Alighieri, for Naples-Genoa. June 17
Cymric, for Liverpool ..... June 18
*St. Paul, for Liverpool ..... June 19
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux ..... June 19
Orduna, for Liverpool ..... June 19
San Guglielmo, for Naples ..... June 22
*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam ..... June 22
Europa, for Naples-Genoa ..... June 23
*Arabic, for Liverpool ..... June 23
Kursk, for Russia ..... June 24
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen ..... June 24
Patria, for Naples-Marseilles ..... June 24
*America, for Naples-Genoa ..... June 24
Caserta, for Naples ..... June 24
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow ..... June 25
*New York, for Liverpool ..... June 26
*Niagara, for Bordeaux ..... June 26
Duca d'Aosta ..... Naples-Genoa ..... June 26
Rijndam, for Rotterdam ..... June 29
*Frederik VIII., for Copenhagen .. June 30
*Adriatic, for Liverpool ..... June 30

Sailings from Boston

Sardinian, for Glasgow ..... June 15
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports. June 18

Sailings from Montreal

Grampian, for Liverpool ..... June 10
Megantic, for Liverpool ..... June 12
Corinthian, for London ..... June 13
Scandinavian, for Glasgow ..... June 19
Hesperian, for Liverpool ..... June 24
Northland, for Liverpool ..... June 26
Sicilian, for London ..... June 27

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Hesperian, for Montreal ..... June 11
New York, for New York ..... June 12
Northland, for Montreal ..... June 12
Tuscania, for New York ..... June 12
Adriatic, for New York ..... June 16
Philadelphia, for New York ..... June 19
Saxonia, for New York ..... June 19
Dominion, for Philadelphia ..... June 23
Lapland, for New York ..... June 23
Grampian, for Montreal ..... June 25
Cameronia, for New York ..... June 26
Megantic, for Montreal ..... June 26
St. Louis, for New York ..... June 26

Sailings from London

Sicilian, for Montreal ..... June 10

Sailings from Glasgow

Tuscania, for New York ..... June 11
Corsican, for Montreal ..... June 19
Pretorian, for Boston ..... June 25

Sailings from Rotterdam

Rotterdam, for New York ..... June 19
Potsdam, for New York ..... June 26

Sailings from Bordeaux

Niagara, for New York ..... June 12
Chicago, for New York ..... June 19
Espagne, for New York ..... June 26

Sailings from Genoa

Stampalia, for New York ..... June 15
Cretic, for Boston ..... June 26
Duca Degli Abruzzi, for New York June 29

Sailings from Bergen

Kristianiafjord, for New York ... June 11
Bergensfjord, for New York ..... June 25

Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederik VII., for New York ..... June 10
United States, for New York ..... June 24

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Mongolia, for Hongkong ..... June 12
*Matsonia, for Honolulu ..... June 16
*Shinyo, Maru, for Hongkong ..... June 19
*Sierra, for Honolulu ..... June 22
*Moana, for Sydney ..... June 23
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu ..... June 30

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Leo ..... Manchester ..... May 22
Clan Macnab ..... Calcutta ..... April 24
Bohemian ..... Liverpool ..... May 30
Bowden ..... Kingston, Jam.
Beatrice ..... Sosua ..... June 5

FRIDAY, JUNE 11

Toro ..... Hull, England ... May 27

SATURDAY, JUNE 12

Canopic ..... Naples ..... May 28
Sardinian ..... Glasgow ..... May 31

MONDAY, JUNE 14

Canadian ..... Liverpool ..... June 4
Limon ..... Port Limon and Havana
Nicholas Cuneo ... Cananova ..... June 9

TUESDAY, JUNE 15

Caserta ..... Naples ..... June 1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16

Den of Ogil ..... Liverpool ..... June 5

THURSDAY, JUNE 17

Bolton Castle ..... Manila ..... April 27

FRIDAY, JUNE 18

Cambrian ..... London ..... June 6
Hortensius ..... Montevideo ..... May 13
Ninian ..... Manchester ..... June 5

SUNDAY, JUNE 20

Louisiana ..... Copenhagen ..... May 30
Christiania ..... June 3

MONDAY, JUNE 21

Herakles ..... Falmouth, Eng.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22

Teucer ..... Manila ..... April 26
Lord Cromer ..... Calcutta ..... April 22
via Colombo ... May 12
City of Lincoln ... Calcutta ..... May 4
City of Lincoln .. Gibraltar ..... June 7
City of Agra ..... Calcutta ..... May 6
Etonian (Leyland) ..... Liverpool ..... June 11

SUNDAY, JULY 4

Karonga ..... Calcutta ..... April 10

MONDAY, JULY 5

Riverdale ..... Calcutta ..... May 20

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21

Inverclyde ..... Manila ..... June 1

OVERSEA MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 12

Mail for—	Conveyed by Steamship—	Mail closes at Boston P.O. Letters *Other articles
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	San Jose	Th., 10, 6:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxemburg and Turkey), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	St. Louis	Fri., 11, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, specially addressed for other destinations, via Bergen	Bergensfjord	Fri., 11, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax	Halifax	Sat., 12, 11 a.m., 10 a.m.

*Except parcel post.

Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland mail, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), at 6:30 p. m.; also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon mail, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. June 7 and 7 a. m. June 7 and 8.

Parcel post mail for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.

Parcel post mail for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at Boston postoffice Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m.; forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.

TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan and Korea	Sado Maru	Seattle	June 10, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Matsonia	San Fran.	June 11, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Shinyo Maru	San Fran.	June 14, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Sierra	San Fran.	June 17, 6 p.m.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe	Moana	San Fran.	June 18, 6 p.m.
Guam and the Philippines	U. S. transport	San Fran.	June 30, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe), specially addressed for New Zealand	Ventura	San Fran.	July 1, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

LARGER MACKEREL RECEIPTS THAN IN YEARS REPORTED

Mackerel are being brought from Nova Scotia in more plentiful numbers just now than in several previous years, although they seem to be running more toward medium sized fish than large, as was the case last year. A large portion of those are being shipped to Boston, and the receipts here during the past few days have been the heaviest within so short a period in memory of oldest fishermen. And statistics of the Boston Fish Bureau also fail to show when any more fish were received here at one time.

More than 1,250,000 fresh mackerel, mostly medium sized fish, were received at Boston in three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from June 7 to 9. Some were brought here direct by schooner from Cape Shore, while others were shipped down by the Boston & Yarmouth line steamers. Prices dropped off considerably, and large plump mackerel were selling at wholesale for 17 to 19 cents each, medium 11 to 13, and small 7 to 9.

Success has marked the operations of the Cape Shore fleet this season in much greater degree than last year, despite the fact that the fleet numbers 20 sail this year to 30 last season. Some idea of the plentiful supply may be had by reading reports telegraphed from points along the Nova Scotia coast to local dealers. One report received from Liverpool, N. S., indicates that mackerel are still plentiful along that shore and some of the fishermen report finding their nets sunk owing to the excessive weight of fish captured.

Fresh mackerel shipped down from Nova Scotia in barrels average about 100 fish to a barrel, while salted mackered count from 180 to 200 fish to a barrel, owing to the smaller run than usual. Freezers and cold storage warehouses are busy receiving large quantities of fresh mackerel owing to overstocking the market and prices are expected to remain moderate now for a long time, say fishermen.

COL. THOMPSON ADVOCATES PLAN FOR LARGER NAVY

NEW YORK—Speaking at the Recess Club today, Col. Robert M. Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the navy league, declared it would be only precaution of an intelligent and economical sort for the United States to spend $500,000,000 at once for a greater army and navy. The league has petitioned President Wilson to call a special session of Congress, to urge such an appropriation.

This sum would render war only remotely probable by putting this country in a position of respect among the nations, he said. The annual cost for interest and sinking fund would be about $30,000,000. This is a small amount, he urged, for a country which 50 years after the civil war is spending $170,000,000 annually on pensions, resulting from that war.

He called attention to Admiral Fiske's statement that five years would be required to make our navy adequate.

Five hundred million dollars, he declared, means only the labor of 50,000 men or .1 of 1 per cent of the male population of the United Stues, extended over five years.

DULEY PILGRIMAGE PLANNED

The annual outing of the Governor Thomas Dudley Association will be held June 19. It will take the form of a pilgrimage through Boston, Roxbury and Cambridge to places of interest connected with the Dudley family, among them the State House, the first parish churches and the new Dudley gateway at Harvard College.

PRESIDENT'S STAND INDORSED

Support of President Wilson in his attitude on international relations was pledged by the British Empire Club, in resolutions adopted at the monthly meeting at the Quincy House last night. Plans for the annual outing, June 26, were discussed.

RATES
With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion.

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THE SHEPARD COMPANY OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND
Announce "JUNE SALES OF WHITE GOODS"
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Westminster and Eddy Streets, Providence, R. I.
"THE STORE OF THE TOWN"
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men, Boys and Children

BESSE-BOEKER CO.
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, OUTFITTERS
153-155 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

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Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers
Have never been excelled—good for 15 years of reasonable service.
Belcher & Loomis Hdw. Co.
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The "BLITZ" Polishing Cloth
Cleans and polishes Gold, Silver, Nickel, Copper, etc., quickly and thoroly without scratching the most delicate surface. 25 cents. By mail 30c.
A. W. FAIRCHILD The Good Housekeeping Store
10-12 Arcade, Providence, R. I.

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"The Laundry That Satisfies"
307 Broad Street — CUTTING HOME AND HAND LAUNDRY — Providence, R. I.
TELEPHONE
WHAT CHEER LAUNDRY
Union 4800
36 Burgess St., Providence, R. I.

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JONES'S ARCADE
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
Employees share profits.

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Shoes and Hosiery
OF QUALITY
F. E. BALLOU CO.
Weybosset and Eddy Streets
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SULLIVAN COMPANY
159 WESTMINSTER STREET
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
For Men and Women
BANISTERS SHOES FOR MEN — FRED S. FENNER, President

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Peirce Shoes and Hosiery
If You Want the Best Moderately Priced
THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON

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Mayno's Mayno-aise. All Grocers
Mfc. by GEO. F. MAYNO, Providence, R. I.

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Tel. West 369-W — CRANSTON, R. I.

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INSURANCE
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Have your decorating executed while you are vacationing.
Baxter personally supervises the work.

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Place your order NOW for 1915 and be assured of real Home Comforts
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GRADUATION SUITS
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Blue Serge Norfolk Suits, All Wool Fabrics and Fast Colors, sizes 8 to 18.
$6.00 to $10.00
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RUBBER GOODS
Sporting Goods, Auto Tires, Accessories
Alling Rubber Co.
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PIANO TUNING
JOHN W. HILL
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F. F. SMALL & CO.
General Insurance Agency
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Travel Bags for Pets

of strong fibre (black or tan).
1—14"x8"x9½" high, $1.75
2—16"x9"x11½" high, 2.25
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Dry Goods and Apparel
Of The Best Quality At Moderate Prices
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We deliver promptly to all parts of the city.
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Selling High-Grade Merchandise at the Lowest Prices consistent with Quality Guaranteeing Everything It Sells Giving a High Grade of Service

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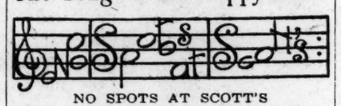

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Men's Tailor Custom Shirts

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Fine Shoe Repairing
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MODERATE PRICES
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People wishing the better grade of jewelry will find our stock most complete. We specialize in fine diamonds.
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Steam and Hot Water Heating

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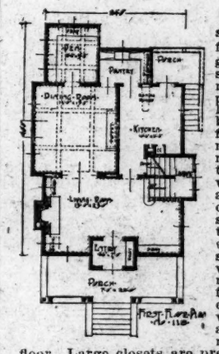

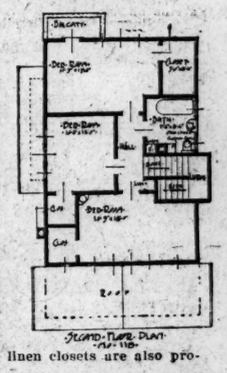

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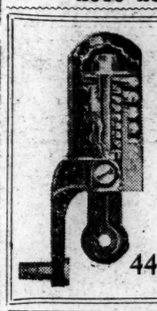

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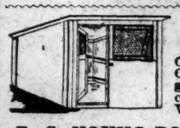

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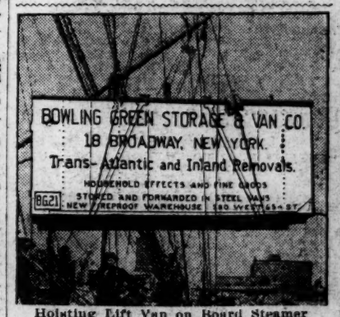

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World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCKS MOVE UPWARD AT A RAPID RATE

Buoyant Price Movement Caused by News From Washington Regarding Note to Germany — Big Gains Are Made

Moderate buying put New York stock market prices up at the beginning of the session this morning, and sentiment was confident. Issues of the copper companies, which are meeting such urgent demands for their product and at high prices, were among the strongest stocks. Amalgamated, Utah and Tennessee Copper made substantial advances. Other leaders were the war-order and automobile stocks, General Electric, in particular, gaining more than three points. Bethlehem Steel, Studebaker, Willys-Overland and Westinghouse also were features for strength. Butte & Superior rose a couple of points. Union Pacific was a bright spot among the railroads.

The Boston market's trend was upward in the early trading, with Butte & Superior, American Zinc, Calumet & Arizona, United Shoe common and United States Smelting common a bit firmer than the average.

Both the New York and Boston markets were strong at the end of the first half hour, and General Electric got up to 168 in New York.

Reports from Washington that the last note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, although as forceful as the first one, did not fix a date for the abandonment by Germany of the submarine warfare, nor was it an ultimatum as many had expected, was the cause of the strength displayed by securities.

By midday net gains of 2 to 3 points or more were numerous. General Electric opened up 1½ at 166, and sold well above 170. American Smelting opened up ⅝ at 75, and advanced nearly 2 points further.

Federal Smelting was off ¼ at 23½ and advanced to 27. The preferred opening up 1½ at 48½ and sold well above 52 before midday. Pacific Mail opened up ¾ at 27¼ and crossed 30.

Mohawk on the local exchange opened unchanged at 74½ and rose three points during the first half of the session. Copper Range opened up ½ at 54, receded ½ and then advanced two points. Greene Cananea opened up a point at 34½ and advanced to 37.

Federal Smelting preferred, National Lead and United States Steel were strong in the early afternoon. Other stocks either held their gains or made further advances. United Shoe Machinery was a weak feature of the local market. The Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies issues were particularly strong, both stocks and bonds advancing briskly.

BOSTON CURB

Quotations up to 1:50 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta Goldfield	34c	34c	34c
Atlantic Talking Mach	68c	68c	68c
Bay State Gas	14c	14c	14c
Bingham Mines	9¾	9⅛	9¾
Boston Montana	1¼	1	1⅛
Calaveras	2	1⅞	2
Champion	10c	10c	10c
Chief	97c	83c	97c
Cons Arizona	80c	80c	80c
Contact Copper	75c	75c	75c
Cortez	45c	45c	45c
Davis Daly	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
Dome Lake	11c	11c	11c
Eagle Bluebell	2	1⅞	2
Fortuna	1⅛	1	1
Goldfield Con	25c	25c	25c
Goldfield Merger	25c	25c	25c
Humbolt	13c	11c	11c
Iron Blossom	68c	68c	68c
Jumbo	1½	1⅞	1⅞
Majestic	60c	58c	59c
Mines of Ama	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Nevada Douglas	60c	59c	59c
New Baltic	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Old Dom Tr Rcts	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Oneco	2	2	2
Onondaga	5⅛	4¾	5
Stewart	2½	2⅜	2⅜
United Verde Ex	4⅛	4	4⅛
Utah Metals	4⅛	3¾	3⅞

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton market opened steady; July, 9.34; Oct., 9.72, up .01; Dec., 10.02, up .01; Jan., 10.07, up .06.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures quiet, 2½ to 3 off; sales 10,000 bales, including 8300 American; July-Aug., 5.25d; Oct.-Nov., 5.45½d; Jan.-Feb., 5.59d.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Fair tonight and Friday, light northerly winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Friday, light north winds.

Pressure is near average in the eastern half of the United States and generally low in western districts, lowest in Iowa. Weather continues unsettled, with a few rains in the middle West and clear to partly cloudy in the rest of the country. It is warmer in the West and Southwest, while temperature changes are of little importance elsewhere.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ..... 64 | 10 a. m. 69
12 noon 71

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	58	New Orleans	80
Buffalo	52	New York	62
Chicago	52	Philadelphia	62
Denver	54	Pittsburgh	54
Des Moines	60	Portland, Me.	60
Jacksonville	78	San Francisco	60
Kansas City	64	St. Louis	62
Nantucket	64	Washington	62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 4:06 | High water,
Sun sets ..... 7:20 | 9:45 a.m., 10 p.m.
Length of day. 15:14 | Moon rises 2:14 a.m.
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:50 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2 p. m. today.

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Am Ag Chem	52	52	52	52
Alaska Gold	35	35⅝	35	35⅝
Al-Cnal Mf Co	18¾	18¾	18⅛	18⅛
Al-Chal Mf Copf	51½	52	51½	51¾
Amalgamated	72½	74¼	72½	73¾
Am Beet Sugar	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
Am Can	40¼	43⅜	40¼	42⅞
Am Can pf	100	101¼	100	101¼
Am Car Fy	52⅞	56	52⅞	54¾
Am Car Fy pf	116	116	116	116
Am Coal Prod pf	109	109	109	109
Am Cotton Oil	47	47	46⅞	46⅞
Am H & L	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Am Ice Sec Co	29⅞	30	29⅞	30
Am Linseed Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½
Am Lin Oil pf	29	29	29	29
Am Loco	46⅝	48½	46⅝	48½
Am Loco pf	95	95	95	95
Am Smelting	75	77⅛	75	76½
Am Sugar	106½	106¾	106½	106¾
Am Sugar pf	115	115	115	115
Am Tel & Tel	122¼	122½	122⅜	122½
Am W Papfer pf	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
Anaconda	34⅞	35⅝	34⅞	35½
Atchison	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
Bald Loco	53	54	53	53⅝
Bald Loco pf	105	105	105	105
Balt & Ohio	73½	73½	73⅜	73½
Beth Steel	163	166½	163	165
Beth Steel pf	116½	118	116½	118
B F Goodrich	46¼	46¼	45	45
*Brooklyn R T	88	88	88	88
Butte & Superi'r	76	76⅞	75¾	76½
Cal Petroleum	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Cal Petroleum pf	37	37⅛	37	37⅛
Can Pacific	152¼	154⅛	152¼	153¾
Cent Leather	37⅝	38	37½	37½
Cent Leather pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
Ches & Ohio	40	40¼	40	40
C M & St Paul	90½	91	90½	91
Chi R I & Pac	19	19¾	19	19⅛
Chino Copper	45¾	46⅝	45¾	46⅜
Clu Pdy & Co ps	102½	102½	102½	102½
Col Fuel	30	32¼	30	31¾
Com Tunnel	14c	15c	14c	15c
Con Gas	125½	125½	125½	125½
Corn Products	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Crucible Steel	30½	31⅜	29⅞	30
Crucible Steel pf	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
Cub-Am Sug	68½	68½	68½	68½
Denver pf	12	12	12	12
Erie	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
Erie 1st pf	40¼	40½	40¼	40½
Fed M & S Co	23½	29⅜	23¼	29⅜
F M & S Co pf	48⅛	52¼	48⅛	52¼
Gen Electric	166	170¾	165½	169
Gen Motor	148	150⅜	148⅛	150⅜
Gen Motor pf	100½	100½	100½	100½
Gt Nor Ore	33¼	34	33⅛	33⅞
Gug Ex Co	62¼	64	62¼	63½
Int Ag Corp pf	20	20	20	20
Inspiration	31	31⅞	31	31⅞
Inter-Met	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞
Inter-Met pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
Kan City So	25	25	25	25
Lack Steel	44⅞	45	44⅞	45
Lehigh Valley	143	143⅝	143	143⅝
L-Wiles Co 2d pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	90⅝
Man Shirt Co pf	102½	103⅜	102½	103⅜
Maxwell Motor	43½	44¼	43½	44¼
Max Motor 1stpf	85	86	85	86
Max Motor 2d pf	37⅛	38	37⅛	38
Mex Petrol	75½	76¼	74½	75¾
Miami	25¾	26¼	25¾	26⅜
M S P & S S M	117	117	117	117
Mon Power Co	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
MoKan & Tex	11	11	11	11
Mo Pacific	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
Nat Biscuit	119	119	119	119
Nat Biscuit pf	121⅞	122	121⅞	122
Nat Enamel	15½	15½	15½	15½
Nat Lead	64⅛	67	64⅛	66¾
Nevada Con	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
N Y Air Brake	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
N Y C	87	37¼	87	87¼
N Y N H & H	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
No Am	74	74	74	74
No Pac	105½	106	105½	106
Pacific Mail	27¼	30⅛	27¼	29⅞
Penn	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
Peoples Gas	115½	115½	115½	115½
Pitts Coal	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
Press Steel Car	46⅜	48¼	46⅜	48
Press Steel C pf	97	97	97	97
Ray Con	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
Reading	143	144¼	143	143⅞
Rep I & S	28½	29¼	28¼	28⅞
Rumely	4	4	4	4
Ry Steel S	32	33½	32	33
Sea Air Line pf	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼
Sloss Sheffield	33	34	33	34
So Pacific	87½	87¾	87⅜	87½
So Railway	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
Standard Mill	51	51	51	51
St L & S F	4½	4½	4½	4½
StL & SF 2d pf	5⅝	6	5⅜	6
Studebaker	72	74⅜	72	73¼
Studebaker pf	99	99	99	99
Tenn Copper	37¾	38¾	37¾	37⅞
Third Av	52¼	52½	52¼	52½
Union B & P	6	6	6	6
Union Pac	126¾	127½	126⅝	127¼
U Ry Inv	15	15	15	15
U S C I P	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛
U S Rubber	64	65½	64	65
U S Rub 1st pf	107⅛	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
U S Steel	57⅞	59	57¾	58½
U S Steel pf	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109¾
Utah Cop	68¼	68⅝	67⅝	68
Va-Car Chem	30⅞	32⅝	30⅞	32⅝
Wabash pf	½	½	½	½
Western Union	66	66½	66	66½
Westinghouse	95½	96⅞	95½	96¼
WillysOverland	127	130½	127	130
WillysOver'd pf	102	102⅛	102	102⅛

*Ex-dividend.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent today.

AMERICANS IN LONDON HAVE STEADY TONE

Although Sentiment Is Reserved This Department Aided by Absence of Serious Reaction in New York on Mr. Bryan's Act

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Stock markets dull. Price of rubber easier and copper stronger.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—A steady tone characterized the American department on the stock exchange today, but the feeling was reserved.

The absence of a slump in the market at New York following the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan was a relief here.

Generally business was quiet, but the markets hardened on an improved demand from investors. The war loan was dull, but colonial's scrips moved up.

The home railway group was firmer in spots. An oversold condition was responsible for strength in underground issues.

The shares of trade lines were inclined to sag on an official statement indicating the possibility of a shortage of coal next winter.

Canadians were slow. The new Grand Trunk notes were quoted at a discount of 1⅞ per cent. Support was furnished to Argentine rails.

Russian descriptions drooped but Spanish securities were firm.

Sentiment in coppers was cheerful. Weakness prevailed in Hudson Bays.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Amalgamated Copper	71⅞ *⅛
Atchison	90⅜ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	154 *2⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	39¼ ¼
Chicago Great Western	11½ *⅛
St. Paul	90⅝ *⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	7 ...
Erie	26 *¼
do 1st pref	39½ ⅛
Illinois Central	107⅛ ...
Louisville & Nashville	116 1
Kansas & Texas	30⅜ ⅝
New York Central	86¾ ...
Norfolk & Western	102¼ 1¼
Ontario & Western	27¼ ...
Pennsylvania	106⅜ ⅛
Reading	141⅞ ⅜
Southern Railway	15⅝ *⅛
Southern Pacific	89½ ⅜
Union Pacific	125⅛ ⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	75 ⅞
United States Steel	57 ...

*Advance.

ERIE RAILROAD MEETS INCREASED MAINTENANCE COST

This Item in April Totaled $509,000, But Decrease in Net Earnings Was $379,000

NEW YORK—In commenting upon Erie railroad's preliminary statement of earnings for April a few days ago attention was called to the fact that the reason for the decline in net revenues was not because of increased transportation costs, but because of increased maintenance, the latter expenditures in April having been on a summer basis, whereas last year in April they were still on a winter basis.

With detailed figures of operating accounts now at hand, it is possible to show these facts concisely. Actual increase in maintenance expenditures for April was $509,000, whereas the decrease in net was only $379,000.

Larger gross revenues offset to some extent the increase in maintenance expenditures, although a substantial reduction in cost of carrying a heavier business aided in this respect. In fact the property in April was operated 2 per cent of gross revenues cheaper in April this yar than last, as represented by transportation expenses or cost of moving the traffic. The transportation ratio was 36.2 per cent of gross this year, compared with 38.2 per cent last year.

The main accounts in Erie's April statement show these changes when compared with last year:

	1915	Increase	%
April gross	$5,012,207	$149,826	3.08
Main way	475,954	102,415	27.20
Main equip	1,302,471	407,234	45.50
Transportation	1,815,414	*44,320	2.30
Transp ratio	36.2½	....	....
Net after taxes	951,054	*379,664	28.50

*Decrease.

Therefore, the management could have shown a net increase of about $130,000 if it had chosen to follow last year's program of maintenance. The excess maintenance expenditures this year, as pointed out previously is due to the new arrangement of the fiscal year, by which the period of heavy maintenance work has been advanced three months.

The property is said to be in excellent shape and presenting evidence of substantial improvement. This is the statement from directors who only last week completed an inspection of the property.

Directors have decided to make stockholders better acquainted with the property and its possibilities. A booklet is in course of preparation which will show the development of the property in the past decade and the large expenditures made in its improvement. It is also planned to furnish stockholders with full information concerning the company's coal properties, about which the annual reports have always been reticent. An inventory will shortly be made of these coal properties and the results communicated to stockholders.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:00 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	3	3	3	3
Ahmeek	390	390	390	390
Alaska	35½	35¾	35⅛	35½
Algomah	3	3	3	3
Allouez	56½	56½	56½	56½
Am Ag Ch pf	94	94½	94	94½
Amalgamated	72¾	73¾	72¾	73½
Amoskeag	63	63	63	63
Am Pneu pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Am Sugar pf	114½	114½	114¼	114½
Am Tel	122	122½	121¾	122½
Am Woolen pf	86	87	86	87
Am Zinc	53	54⅜	53	53¾
Anaconda	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜
Ariz Com	8	8¼	8	8¼
Atl Gulf & W I	9	11	9	11
Atl Gulf pf	22¾	25¼	22¾	24½
Boston Elevated	76	76	76	76
Bost & Lowell	130	130	130	130
Boston & Maine	34½	34½	33½	33½
Butte & Balak	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Butte & Sup	75	76¾	75	76
Calumet & Ariz	63¾	65	63¾	64½
Calu & Hecla	585	595	584	595
Chino	46	46¾	46	46¾
Copper Range	54	55⅞	53½	55¾
Daly West	4	5	4	4⅞
East Butte	12¼	13½	12¼	13¼
Edison Elec	235	236	235	236
Franklin	11	11¼	11	11
General Elec	166	170¼	166	170¼
Granby	82½	84	82½	84
Greene-Cananea	34½	37	34	36
Hancock	19	20	19	20
Helvetia	50c	50c	50c	50c
Inspiration	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Isl Creek pf	89	89	89	89
Isle Royale	30	30	30	30
Kerr Lake	4¾	4⅛	4¾	4¾
Keweenaw	2½	2½	2½	2½
Lake Copper	13½	14	13¼	14
Mass	14	14¼	14	14
Mass Gas	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Mass Gas pf	86	86	85½	86
Mayflower	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
Mohawk	74½	77¾	74½	77½
New Arcadian	11¼	12¼	11¼	12
Nipissing	6	6	6	6
North Butte	32	33	32	33
North Lake	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅜
N Y N H & H	64½	64½	64½	64½
Old Colony Min	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Osceola	86	87	86	87
Pond Creek Coal	15½	15¾	15½	15½
Pullman	155	155	155	155
Quincy	86½	86½	86½	86½
Santa Fe	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
Shannon	9	9	9	9
Shattuck & Ariz	28	28	28	28
St Mary's	60	61	60	60½
Superior	29½	29½	29½	29½
Sup & Boston	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾
*Swift & Co	108	108¼	107¾	108¼
Tamarack	36½	38	36½	37½
Trinity	6	6	6	6
Tuolumne	45c	45c	45c	45c
Uni Shoe Mac	61	61	59¾	60
Uni Shoe M pf	28½	29	28½	29
United Fruit	137¾	138	137½	138
U S Smelting	41	42¾	41	42¾
U S Smelting pf	45	46½	45	46½
U S Steel	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58⅜
U S Steel pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
Utah-Apex	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
Utah Cons	15	15¼	15	15¼
Utah Copper	68½	68¾	68⅜	68⅜
Victoria	3	3	3	3
West End	62	62	62	62
Western Union	66	66	66	66
Winona	4	4¼	4	4¼
Wolverine	60	61½	60	61½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	88	88	88
Am Tel & Tel cv 4½s	102⅜	102	102⅜
Atl Gulf & W I 5s	70½	69¾	70½
Central Vermont 4s	68	68	68
C B & Q jt 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
N E Tel 5s 1932	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Pond Creek 6s	96½	96½	96½
Western Tel 5s	96	96	96

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Comerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The stronger technical position of the wheat market had much to do with the sharp rally after the initial decline, which setback was based on favorable harvesting weather in the Southwest and further weaknes at Liverpool. The commission house demand on the break was active. Some of the large shorts wer covering and there was further apprehension caused by the strength of the northwestern markets, which reflected the claims that there was more or less damage during the early part of

There was hedge selling on the advances but offerings seemed to be absorbed with less difficulty despite the absence of an important foreign demand. It is understood that English houses have been reselling or hedging wheat past few days as the result of the demoralization at Liverpool which made possible the buying of American wheat at 4 to 7 cents under parity.

Corn—Was decidedly strong, further rains in Nebraska and Iowa were regarded as very bullish.

Oats — Barely steady to favorable weather for cutting in the Southwest and scattered liquidation, but the tone improved in sympathy with advances in other markets.

NEW YORK METAL PRICES

NEW YORK—Metal exchange prices. Lead 6.25 bid; tin five-ton lots 40.00@41.00, and 25-ton lots 39.75@40.75. Tin was firm.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str Bowden, Kingston, Jam, 25,671 stems bananas, 100 bgs cocoanuts.

Str Ontario, Norfolk, 1040 bls potatoes, 114 bgs peanuts, 1540 cts cabbage, 2860 bskts beans, 180 cts beets, 60 bskts parsley, 50 cts cauliflower, 48 cts carrots.

Str Katahdin, Jacksonville, 12 bxs oranges, 169 bxs grape fruit, 188 cts pineapples, 83 bbls potatoes, 272 cts tomatoes, 235 cts vegetables.

Metropolitan strs, New York, 65 bbls potatoes, 300 cts pineapples, 80 bxs raisins, 352 bxs, 20 bbls macaroni.

Boston Receipts

Apples 191 bbls, strawberries 6136 cts, cantaloupes 1 car, peaches 16 bxs, Florida oranges 12 bxs, California oranges 3978 bxs, grapefruit 529 bxs, California deciduous fruit 1 car, pineapples 3946 cts, raisins 80 bxs, peanuts 114 bags, potatoes 39,025 bush, onions 6432 bush, bananas 25,671 stems, cocoanuts 100 bags.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 1217 pkgs, last year 1043 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spring patents, $6.75@7.10; spring clears in sacks, $6@6.35; special short patents, $7.15@7.40; winter patents $6.30@6.75; winter straights, $6.10@6.60; winter clears, $6@6.25; Kansas patents, in sacks, $6@6.50.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $25@25.50; winter bran, $25.25@25.75; middlings, $27.25@31; mixed feed, $28@30.25; red dog, $35.75, cottonseed meal, $31@31.50; linseed meal, $32.25; alfalfa meal, choice, $26.50; No. 1, $25.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 3 yellow, 81½c; ship No. 2 yellow, 81½@82c; No. 3 yellow, 81@81½c.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 57c; No. 2 clipped white, 56½c, No. 3 clipped white, 55½c; for ship fancy 40 lbs 56½@57c; fancy 38 lbs 56@56½c; regular 38 lbs 55@55½c; regular 36 lbs 54½@55c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal — Granulated cornmeal $4 per bbl; bagmeal $1.53@1.55; cracked corn, $1.55@1.57; bolted, $3.95; rolled oatmeal, $6; cut and ground $6.60.

Hay—Choice, none offering; No. 1 grade, $23.50@24.50; No. 2 grade $21.50@22.50; No. 3 grade, $18.50@19.50; stock, $17@18.

Straw—Rye, $17; oat, $10.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $3.25@3.30; No. 2, $3@3.10; yellow eyes, $3.15@3.25; red kidney's, old, $2.50@3; new, $3.80@3.90; California small white, $3.25@3.35; Scotch green peas, $2.40@2.50; Canadian peas, $2.60@2.75; lima beans, 5½@5¾c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 29½@30c; western creamery extra, 29@29½c; western first, 27½@28c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 25@26c; eastern extra, 23@24c; western extra 22½@23½c; western prime firsts, 20½@21c; western firsts 19½@20c.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, $2@3.25 box; California navels, $2.50@4; grapefruit, $1.75@3.50; strawberries, 10@12c box; California cantaloupes, $4.50@5 large crate, $3 pony crate; blueberries, 15@17c box; blackberries, 15@17c box.

Apples—Baldwin, fancy, $5@7 bbl; Ben Davis, $2.50@3.50; russets, $3@4.50; western box apples, $1.25@2.

Potatoes—Aroostook and Green mountain, $1@1.10 per 2-bushel bag; new, $4 bbl; sweet, $5@5.50 crate.

Onions—Connecticut Valley, $1.25@1.75 per bag; Texas, 90c@$1 per crt.

Sugar—The American and Arbuckle refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6.10 cents a pound in 100-barrel lots and 6.15@6.25 cents in 20-barrel lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated and fine at 6.40 cents per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 14,714 tubs 2940 boxes 959,879 lbs butter, 1751 boxes cheese, 8290 cases eggs; 1914, 8077 tubs 580 boxes 510,633 lbs butter, 147 boxes cheese, 10,298 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 10,496 packages butter, 11,943 boxes cheese, 25,056 cases eggs; 1914, 11,681 packages butter, 3353 boxes cheese, 29,060 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, June 9—Egg market quiet at 16c.

CHICAGO, June 9—Butter market steady; extras 27c, extra firsts 26½c, firsts 25@26c, packing stock 20@20½c, receipts 10,779 packages. Egg market steady, firsts 17@17½c, ordinary firsts 16@16½c, storage firsts 18¼@18½c, storage extras 18½@18¾c; receipts 25,064 cases.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows:

		Increase
Total reserve	£44,682,000	£1,120,000
Circulation	33,152,000	*378,000
Bullion	59,384,640	741,640
Other secs	136,816,000	*2,067,000
Other deps	91,442,000	7,417,000
Public deps	123,341,000	*8,411,000
Government secs	51,043,000	....

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 20.80 per cent, compared with 20.20 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 42½ to 45½ per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £231,520,000 compared with £285,464,000 last year.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Thursday—	1915	1914
Exchange	$23,983,391	$22,818,464
Balances	1,533,128	932,125

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of $30,210.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales to 2:15 p. m. today:

	High	Low	Last
Am T&T col 4s	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
Am T&T cv 4½s	102¾	102½	102¾
Am W Paper 5s	58	58	58
Atch aj 4s	83⅛	83	83
Atch g 4s	92⅝	92½	92½
Atch cv 4s '60	100⅜	100	100⅜
B & O cv 4½s	86¼	86¼	86¼
B & O 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼
B & O 4s	89	88¾	88¾
Beth Steel fd	93	93	93
Beth Steel 1st 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Cent Leather 5s	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
C & O cv	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
C & O 5s	104½	104½	104½
C B & Q 4s	96½	96⅜	96½
Col So 4s	88½	88½	88½
Con Gas cv 6s	116	115⅞	116
D & R G fd	47¼	47	47¼
Granby Con 6s	102	102	102
Hud & Man 5s	26	25¾	26
I R T fd 5s	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
Insp Cop cv 1919	127¾	127½	127¾
Insp Cop cv	129½	128	129¼
Int M Marine 4½s	42	42	42
Lack Steel 5s 1950	68⅝	68¼	68¼
Mo Pac cv 5s	40½	40½	40½
Mo Pac 4s	41	41	41
Mont Power Co 5s	90½	90½	90½
N Y Cent 3½s	79½	79½	79½
N Y Cent 4s	88⅝	88½	88⅝
N Y Cen deb 6s f pd	103¼	102⅝	103⅛
N Y C 4s 1959	95	95	95
N Y C 4½s 1963	104	103¾	104
N Y C 4½s 1964	99½	99⅜	99½
N Y State Hys 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾
N Y Ry rf 4s	71½	71½	71½
N Y Tel 4½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
No Pac 3s	63¼	63¾	63¾
No Pac 4s	91⅝	91½	91⅝
Pa gm ctf 4½s	98	97⅞	98
Pa cv 3½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Pac tf 4½s	103¼	103¼	103¼
Ray Con 6s	122	122	122
Reading 4s	92⅝	92⅞	92⅞
Rep I & S 5s	92½	92½	92½
Rock Island fd 4s	65	65	65
Rock Island 5s	45½	45½	45½
So Bell Tel 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
So Pac rf 4s	86½	86½	86⅝
So Pac cv 5s	99½	99½	99½
St Paul cv 4½s	96½	96½	96½
St Paul CPW 5s	102½	102½	102½
St P cv 5s rcts f pd	103¾	103¾	103¾
Texas Co cv 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼
Third Av aj 5s	77	77	77
U P 1st 4s	95½	95½	95½
U S Rubber 6s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
U S Steel 5s	102⅜	102¼	102¼
Wabash 4s eq ct sta	20½	20½	20½
Westinghouse cv	102⅜	101⅞	102½
Wis Cent 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid	Opening Asked
Registered 2

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

MASSACHUSETTS GAS EARNINGS BIT MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Increase Among Gas Companies—Coal Concerns Showing Falling Off—Total for Dividends for Year May Be $2,600,000—Rate Nearly Seven Per Cent

The earnings of Massachusetts Gas are running just a little ahead of last year. Up to the end of April the combined surplus by dividends of all subsidiary companies outside of the J. B. B. Coal Company, all the stock of which has not yet been purchased by Massachusetts Gas, was $2,191,459 compared with $2,114,494 for the coresponding 10 months of the previous year. All of this increase is in the earnings of gas companies which were $150,000 above those of 1914. The coal companies show a falling off of about $80,000.

If the earnings of the 10 months bear the same ratio to the earnings of the full year as they did in the previous year, the total earnings for dividends for the year will be $2,600,000, compared with $2,500,000 last year and the actual earnings on Massachusetts Gas common stock should be nearly 7 per cent, it is figured.

The fiscal year 1910 was the first in which the earnings of Newton & Watertown Gas were included, and in that year Federal Coal & Coke and Boston Tow Boat had not been purchased. The earnings from gas and coal respectively for the first 10 months of the last six years, with the proportion of each, have been as follows:

	Gas	Coal	% Gas	% Coal
1910	$1,228,520	$627,979	66.2	33.8
1911	1,250,198	742,724	62.7	37.3
1912	1,277,616	717,688	64.0	36.0
1913	1,383,394	1,002,874	58.0	42.0
1914	1,192,172	922,322	56.4	43.6
1915	1,345,665	845,794	61.5	38.5

The increase in five years has been $335,000, of which $117,000 has been in the earnings of gas companies and $218,000 in the earnings of the coal companies. The decrease in the earnings of the coal companies since 1913 is attributable to the depressed conditions of general business, which to a less extent is reflected in the earnings of the gas companies.

In 1910, before the purchase of Federal Coal & Coke and Boston Tow Boat, gas comprised two thirds of net earnings and coal one third. In 1914, the percentage of gas profits had decreased to 56.4 per cent of the whole and coal profits had increased to 43.6 per cent of the total. If the coal companies come into a period where they can sell their full output and are not handicapped by lack of cars, with the modern equipment which has been installed for handling, coal and gas profits should come to about an even break.

This cannot be expected until business conditions improve materially over what they are at present, but the possibilities exist.

In the fiscal year 1908 there were only six companies in the system—Boston Consolidated Gas, New England Gas & Coke, East Boston Gas, Chelsea Gas Light, Citizens' Gas of Quincy and New England Coal & Coke, which appeared in the system for the first time that year and contributed less than 2 per cent of the profits of the first 10 months. The remaining five companies were in the original organization. East Boston and Chelsea have since consolidated.

The combined net earnings of the whole system have increased $662,388 in the last seven years and of this increase the original companies have contributed $311,518, leaving $351,870 which has been added by the companies purchased during that time.

The increase of nearly $300,000 in Boston Consolidated Gas earnings for the seven years is not as large as the actual increase, as the electric department of its business which averaged $145,000 a year was sold to the Edison Company on Sept. 1, 1909.

East Boston Gas has never recovered from the Chelsea fire and a reduction of the price of gas in 1911 has helped to keep profits down. The best showing is made by the Quincy company, which is showing an increase of nearly 100 per cent over last year and has changed from a liability to a valuable asset in the last six years. The profits of Boston Tow Boat this year have been larger than those of Quincy and nearly as large as those of Newton & Watertown.

The net earnings of the original companies for the first 10 months of the last eight fiscal years have been as follows:

	Boston Consolidated	N.E. Gas & Coke	East Boston	Quincy	Total
1908	$915,022	$518,189	$80,241	*$6,541	$1,506,911
1909	1,013,488	422,729	69,969	*2,301	1,503,885
1910	1,112,242	409,549	60,175	6,046	1,587,982
1911	1,108,189	518,211	55,072	18,237	1,699,700
1912	1,147,030	545,232	53,190	16,171	1,761,623
1913	1,225,173	688,459	72,306	18,939	2,004,877
1914	1,077,252	659,763	55,379	18,088	1,810,482
1915	1,201,853	521,419	60,067	35,090	1,818,429

*Deficit.

'SOO' CANAL MAY TONNAGE OF COPPER FOR EAST FEATURE

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich. — Although April showed about double the tonnage through the canals here over last year, May showed a decrease of 139,550 tons, according to a statistical report, compiled by Superintendent L. C. Sabin, under direction of Lieut.-Col. Mason M. Patrick, United States district engineer.

A feature of the report is the great increase in copper shipped East, the total of 22,369 tons being almost equal to the entire year 1878, through the "Soo" locks.

Iron ore also makes an increase of 1,171,204 tons over last year's movement for May, the total of 4,906,788 tons being 5,656 tons more than was handled for the season of 1891.

Grain and wheats shipments were less than for the preceding month of April and less than half of the amount locked down in May, 1914. The remaining articles show decreases. There were 2361 vessel passages and 1344 passengers. In May, 1914, there were 2627 vessel passages and 1988 passengers.

A total of 1,496,557 tons of hard and soft coal shipped West during May, as against 2,152,119 tons in May last year.

The total freight movement for May this year was 7,348,566 tons, of which 7,030,126 tons was handled through the American locks and 318,440 through the Canadian route.

The report for last month and comparison with May last year follow:

EASTBOUND MOVEMENT		
Articles—	1915	1914
Copper, tons	22,369	8,295
Grain, bushels	5,497,071	13,124,820
Flour, bbls	1,168,983	1,260,902
Grain, bush	31,250	....
Iron ore, tons	4,906,788	3,735,584
Pig iron	...	4,328
Lumber, ft	51,718,000	70,365,000
Wheat, bus	14,267,497	26,758,533
General mdse, tons	42,580	49,742
Passengers	837	927
WESTBOUND MOVEMENT		
Hard coal, tons	248,110	248,694
Soft coal, tons	1,248,447	1,903,425
Flour, bbls	100	367
Mfd iron, tons	38,321	52,172
Salt, bbls	98,364	229,909
Genl mdse, tons	123,189	150,354
Passengers	507	1,061
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY		
Vessel passages	2,301	2,627
Net registered ton	6,046,247	5,755,893
Westbnd freight, tons	1,673,029	5,099,157
Eastbound freight, tons	5,675,538	2,388,959
Total freight, tons	7,348,556	7,488,116

Passenger traffic, probably owing to unfavorable weather conditions, was lighter for the last month than in May of either preceding year.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 10)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Buffalo—Otis Frank of Adams Co.
Los Angeles—Edgar Larson of Muse, Ferris & Walker; Essex.
Louisville—Mr. Hornicke of Herman Strauss Co.
Louisville—H. S. Honaker; U. S.
Montreal—M. Singer; U. S.
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Suit & Clothing House; Essex.
New York—J. J. Connelly of National Suit & Cloak House; Essex.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Winestock & Lubin; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Brooklyn—H. W. Hanan of Hanan & Son; Tour.
Columbus, O.—H. C. Godman of H. C. Godman Co.
Frankfort, Ky.—J. F. Montgomery of Hoge, Montgomery Co.; Adams.
Lynchburg, Va.—Pryor N. Smith of Smith, Briscoe Co.; Essex.
Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarlakoff; Parker.
Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarbnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON—Copper: Spot £83 10s., up 10s. Futures £84 10s., up 10s. Electro £95, up £2. Tin, spot £166, off 10s. Futures £164 5s., off £1 5s. Straits £171, off £1 10s. Sales spot 50 tons, futures 80 tons. Lead £27 12s. 6d., up £1. Spelter £107 10s., up £2 10s.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $9, 9.25 and $9.50 bbl, $1.15@1.25 bag; pastry, $8.25 bbl, $1.05 bag.

Butter—Print, 38@42c lb; tub, 35@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36 doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c doz; fresh western first, 23@25c doz.

Sugar—Granulated, 7c per single lb, 6.40c per lb in 100-lb bags.

Beans—Medium pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15 qt, $1.15 pk.

Potatoes—New, 10c qt, 75c pk; Maine 20c pk, 75c bu, $1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Asparagus—Native, 15c bunch; Jersey, 20c bunch.

Oranges—California navels, 30@50c doz: Florida, 30@50c.

Strawberries—Southern, 12½@20c per box.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT LOAN

WASHINGTON—Cable from Commercial Attache Veditz at Madrid says: "The Spanish government has authorized issuance of two-year 4½ per cent bonds and five-year 4¾ per cent to total value of 750,000,000 pesetas. The principal cause is said to be decreased public revenues since the war."

COTTON CLOTH MARKET RULES FAIRLY STEADY

Slight Improvement in Sentiment Continues, But No Broad Demand Has Developed Nor Have Prices Hardened Much

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton manufacturers of New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., have found the cotton cloth market holding steady on print cloth yarn constructions and very firm on fine yarn goods so far this week. The slight improvement in sentiment, which was manifested at the close of last week, is still in evidence, but its only important effect so far has been the strengthening of some of the weaker mills and traders who last week were offering goods below the general market level. It has not yet developed into any broad demand nor led to any pronounced upward movement of prices.

On the whole, the demand for goods is still very light. As has been the case for several weeks, the fine end of the market is more active than the print cloth division, but the volume of new business coming forward in fine yarn fabrics is not up to normal. Buyers of cotton goods are for the most part operating with great caution, limiting their purchases only to early needs. Some of them are displaying more willingness than formerly to take goods at price concessions, but there is no general effort to bring down quotations.

In the opinion of manufacturers the slowness of the market is not due in any important degree to a distrust of present values. Rather it is the continued result of the international situation, which is having its effect on many lines of business. Cotton goods buyers are reading news despatches from Washington with all the eagerness with which they ordinarily peruse reports of cotton crop conditions or of the general business situation, and they are trying their best to get out of them some guide to the wisest market policy.

The manufacturers are not pressing goods for sale. Some are willing to sell spot goods at lower prices than the market level of nearby contracts, or to take nearby contracts somewhat lower than late forward business, but practically none of them will sell fall deliveries much below the prices which have been obtaining for the past week or so. Fall River mills still have a few weeks' business yet to run on old contracts, and southern print cloth mills are said to be fairly well sold through July. The fine goods mills of New Bedford are sold well into the fall. Meanwhile cotton is holding its value with marked steadiness, making it impossible for manufacturers to cut prices on goods except by sacrificing profits which are now below normal.

The situation on New Bedford and Fall River goods is in line with that on other classes of cotton cloth. Cotton duck is in active demand as a result of export orders, and heavy cotton goods suitable for bag purposes are still sought steadily to take the place of burlap, which has become very scarce. These features of the market are the direct result of the war. Sheetings and drills, and bleached and brown cottons generally are very quiet but steady.

The dyestuff shortage is causing embarrassment on heavy colored cottons, buyers of which are reluctant to take goods dyed with substitute colors until they are certain they cannot get any more fast dyed goods. On lighter weight goods of the gingham and percale order, many colors have been exhausted, but the dye situation has not yet reached its real crisis. New Bedford and Fall River mills are feeling the color famine only in a very small way as yet.

The figures of cotton receipts at New England mill centers, up to the end of May, show large purchases by the mills earlier in the year, but in the past month New England manufacturers have bought very little cotton, even for this season of the year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

INTERBORO RAPID TRANSIT		
April—		
Gross oper rev	$2,926,690	*$93,513
Net revenue	1,835,915	*98,178
Net income	806,364	*98,375
Passengers	56,761,038	*2,084,248
From July 1—		
Gross oper rev	27,839,526	*12,265
Net revenue	17,058,262	*55,861
Sur after div	4,059,502	103,357
Passengers	539,110,835	*3,883,924
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		Increase
Fourth week May	$55,931	*$5,458
Month May	168,571	*33,316
From July 1	2,058,110	*338,147
WESTERN MARYLAND RY.		
First week June	$189,486	$25,074
From July 1	7,997,727	276,727
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC		
Fourth week May	$288,328	*$40,938
Month May	834,496	*106,013
From July 1	8,687,698	*1,401,219
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
Fourth week May	$142,395	$5,411
Month May	402,707	*10,706

*Decrease.

GENERAL RUBBER BONDS

The entire issue of $9,000,000 General Rubber Company 5 per cent debenture gold bonds offered by the First National Bank & Trust Company of New York has been taken up by investors. The bonds were offered at 97¾ and interest, at which price they yield about 5¾ per cent.

COPPER 20⅝ CENTS

It is learned that copper has been sold at 20⅝ cents.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK SYSTEM'S MARKED STRENGTH

With the New York banks rolling up record-breaking surpluses and cash totals every week—they have boosted surplus by $71,500,000 and cash by nearly $113,000,000 since the first of the year—it is said to be small wonder that so little attention is directed to the extraordinary financial strength of the federal reserve system as indicated by the consolidated statements of the 12 institutions.

In view of New York's rapidly growing importance in the international money markets the part which the new federal system may play as a financing factor is of some importance. It was launched to aid in just such a development as well as to act as relief in times of money stress.

According to last week's statements the reserve banks held deposits of $288,000,000, against which there was a reserve of $277,000,000, or about 96 per cent. By law the banks are required to carry only a 35 per cent reserve in gold or other lawful money. Therefore, in the event of a great and permanent expansion in foreign trade, the federal reserve banks could on the basis of their present reserve increase deposits to some $790,000,000. As the deposits are created by loans for member banks the fact is that there is a potential loaning power of $790,000,000. And as the reserve banks thus far have only invested less than $35,000,000 there is an outside "leeway" of more than three quarters of a billion dollars.

Not only that, but the reserve banks have not yet reached the zenith of their strength, it is contended. On Nov. 1 the country banks will be obliged to increase their reserve with the federal institutions by 1 per cent and the reserve city banks will be obliged to increase theirs by a similar percentage. This will augment the reserve holdings of the federal banks by $35,000,000 and $19,000,000, or a total of $54,000,000. At the end of another six months and a year further increases of 1 per cent are required, bringing the total increase in federal reserves up to $162,000,000.

This $162,000,000 in turn will provide for about a $450,000,000 loan expansion and added to the present $750,000,000 measures the extraordinary potentialities of the reserve system in financing a trade boom of magnitude. If the business comes it can be handled without discomfort.

DIVIDENDS

Lawyers Title & Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Maine Central road has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1.

Hedley Gold Mining Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 30 to stock of record June 19

The Great Lakes Towing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1.

Western Union Telegraph Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 15 to holders of record June 19.

The directors of the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company have declared a dividend of $1 a share, the third declaration since March. The last dividend—$1—was paid May 26, 1915. Directors also voted to distribute 20,000 Hancock shares on basis of one Hancock share for eight St. Mary's shares.

The Springfield Railway & Light Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Standard Milling Company declared dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 6. Last dividend was 3 per cent, paid June 22, 1914.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

United Gas Improvement Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

American Agricultural Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred and of 1 per cent on common stocks, payable July 15 on stock of record June 21.

American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 19. No dividend was declared upon the common stock. The regular rate on the common stock, which was declared three months ago, has been 5 per cent per annum, the same as on preferred.

Canada Bread Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

The Union Traction Company declared usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 9.

The Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 14 to stock of record June 7.

Phelps Dodge & Co., Inc., declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. In March last and in December, 1914, the company paid 1 per cent extra. No extra disbursement was made in September last year, but in March and June, 1914, 1¼ per cent extra was paid.

ATCHISON MAY DEFER ISSUE OF ITS BONDS

Although Permission Has Been Asked of Kansas Public Utility Board 4 Per Cent Obligations May Not Be Sold Now

NEW YORK—Although Atchison road has asked authority from the Kansas public utility commission to issue $10,808,000 Trans-Continental Short Line 4 per cent bonds, the chances are that no immediate sale of the bonds will be made, it is declared. If the management feels that better terms can be obtained later, the sale will be deferred. Atchison is in no immediate need for funds. The company has between $17,000,000 and $18,000,000 cash on hand, and no large betterment or construction program in mind.

The Trans-Continental Short Line 4s are rated as a strong security. The total authorized issue is $30,000,000, and of this $17,000,000 are outstanding. Of the remaining $13,000,000, $10,800,000 are now available for issue. That Atchison can sell this amount very rapidly, when its decision is made, is assured.

For the system of its size, Atchison's needs are not large, and the sale of between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000 bonds, as is forecast, would be considered sufficient by the management. President Ripley estimates that the balance for the common stock for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be about 9 per cent, or something like $6,000,000 after all dividends.

In the last three years, Atchison has been going slowly, so far as raising money is concerned. The last financing was in 1912, when about $18,500,000 California-Arizona lines 4½ per cent bonds were sold, half in this country and half in England. Previous to 1912, and going back to 1905, the company's financing with convertible bonds was a feature.

At present there are $40,886,000 bonds outstanding, subject to the conversion privilege. About $98,000,000 bonds have been converted into common stock since the road began to issue that class of security. Bond conversions have scaled down fixed charges, and at the same time increased the amount required to pay the 6 per cent dividends on the common, a fact which has been frequently used as a bear argument on the stock.

The outstanding convertible bonds bear 4 per cent interest, and if they were all converted the net increase to Atchison's annual payments, including charges and dividends, would be less than $820,000. With the company's usual margin above dividends, such a sum as that would certainly not impair the safety of dividends on the common stock at the present rate.

FINANCIAL NOTES

New South Wales will float an issue of 5,000,000 pounds, 4½ per cent bonds in London at 90 1-2.

Carnegie Steel Company has on its books orders for 100,000 steel wheels and 100,000 tons of axles.

The Amalgamated Copper Company, a New Jersey corporation, organized April 27, 1899, dissolved. The authorized capital was $155,000,000 and the issued capital $153,887,000.

Briefs in behalf of 64 western railroads petitioning for increase in freight rates have been forwarded to interstate commerce commission. Oral arguments on the briefs will begin June 22.

Eighty per cent of accounts which have been opened with one of leading New York "odd-lot" stock exchange houses in 10 months since last July, when exchange closed, have been investment accounts.

The Pennsylvania railroad on Wednesday placed orders for 15,500 tons of steel rails. Orders for 12,000 tons have already been placed, making the total for the year for the lines east and west 167,500 tons. The order placed Wednesday calls for 118 tons of 100-pound rails and 37,500 tons of 125-pound rails.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. estimates United States loans to foreign governments since the war began at over $200,000,000. He says that it costs England 1 1-2 per cent more than normal to make remittances to the United States, France 2 1-2 per cent, Russia 20 per cent, and Germany over 12 per cent.

Shipping in New York Wednesday reached the highest mark in years, according to records of New York Herald, which showed that 298 steamships and 114 sailing vessels of many types were at anchor in harbor. They represented an enormous tonnage and flew flags of many nations, including Japanese, whose merchant fleets have been pressed into service in transatlantic trade to accommodate unprecedented demand.

STEEL'S TONNAGE HAS GOOD GAIN

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation reports unfilled orders May 31, 4,264,598 tons, compared with 4,162,244 on April 30, an increase of 102,354 tons.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 49¼c, off ⅜c.

LONDON—Bar silver 23 5-16d, off 3-16d.

NEW ORDERS GIVE ADDED STRENGTH TO STEEL TRADE

Mill Capacity in Pittsburgh District Slightly Above 80 Per Cent, and Aggregate of Business Has Shown Improvement for Past Three Weeks—Other Items

To a greater extent than usual the Pittsburgh district is leading in the amount of new business in steel and in the degree of activity at works, says the Iron Age. The steel called for by car orders recently placed and those for Russia, which are practically closed, added to new war orders, have given added strength to the situation.

At the same time reports from the Chicago district reflect only a moderate operation and no change in the rate of current orders, which for some time has been spoken of conservatively. Eastern works also find no signs of a broadening market on strictly domestic account.

Pittsburgh mills have added to their shrapnel bar orders in the past fortnight. The amount is hard to arrive at, but more mills have been turned to bars since deliveries are falling behind. The Carnegie Steel Company has on its books 100,000 steel wheels and 100,000 tons of axles. The 7000 cars for Russia will mean 85,000 tons of steel, and there are now inquiries for 3745 cars from France.

There has been so much exaggeration in the reports of war business that authentic statements of actual contracts seem tame; but the real measure of what the country is doing in this way can be taken from mill operations. These in the Pittsburgh district are somewhat above 80 per cent, and in the aggregate new orders there have shown improvement for the past three weeks.

Increase in steel works output is again confirmed by the figures of pig-iron production, the blast furnaces of the steel companies making 110,000 tons more in May than in April. The total pig-iron output last month was 2,263,470 tons, or 73,015 tons a day, compared with 2,116,494 tons in April, or 70,550 tons a day. With 205 furnaces in blast June 1, or 10 more than on May 1, the active capacity was 74,343 tons, compared with 71,385 tons one month previous. Pig-iron production is now at the rate of 27,400,000 tons a year. On April 1 it was at 26,000,000 tons and on Jan. 1 at 18,000,000 tons a year.

The makers of all galvanized steel products are at sea over spelter, but are beyond capacity for surprise at any price. Galvanized sheets have gone to 4.75c and 5c for No. 28 and in many directions business has come to a halt. May contracts are being filled at a loss. A vigorous campaign has been started by sheet producers to substitute painted black sheets for galvanized. In Great Britain the galvanized sheet trade is excited over the proposal to forbid the use of spelter in galvanizing so as to conserve it for the brass trade.

Export inquiry for tin plates amounts to 250,000 to 300,000 boxes, Scotland asking for 50,000 boxes. Specifications from can makers are more active. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company is now operating 95 per cent of its hot mill capacity.

The buying of 30,000 to 40,000 tons of basic iron by an eastern steel company stands out in a dull pig-iron market. Prices were from $13.50 to $13.75, delivered, an advance of 25 to 50 cents since the last round buying in eastern Pennsylvania two months ago.

In the foundry trade any increased melt of iron is at gray-iron shops and by machinery manufacturers rather than jobbing foundries. Speculative buyers of southern iron have been sounding makers with a view to adding to their 100,000-ton stocks if concessions are made.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS MOSTLY COLLECTED

It is understood that up to the present time American Agricultural Chemical has succeeded in collecting 70 per cent of its southern accounts. This is a decidedly favorable showing, the average collections made by fertilizer companies in the South being only about 50 per cent. The 30 per cent of uncollected accounts are secured by ample collateral, for the great part cotton, and will eventually be liquidated in full. In fact, the company's officials feel that the percentage of bad debts on 1914 and 1915 sales of fertilizers in the South will be no larger than in any normal year. Were it not for these uncollected accounts, American Agricultural Chemical could close its fiscal year, June 30, without any floating debt whatever.

ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENT OF STOCK MARKET PRICES

NEW YORK—There is a remarkable confirmation in the movement of the stock market averages, kept for many years by the Wall Street Journal, of the inference drawn on April 6 that there was a primary change in the market. It was said then that both averages had been making "a line" either of distribution or accumulation; and that they had started to advance in a way to indicate that the bear market of over two years preceding had given way to a primary upward movement.

On what all students of the law apparently governing stock market price movements know as Dow's theory (which is the standard), the primary movement in one direction might last anywhere from one to three years; while the secondary movement, the quick recovery in a bear market, or the rapid liquidation after an advance, could interrupt, but not arrest, the main movement; while the third influence, that of the day-to-day trading, need not be seriously considered in an extensive view.

After the inference drawn April 6 had justified itself, the stock market had what looks like one of these secondary reactions. The industrial stocks had sold close to 91, and the railroads above 98, but both experienced a decline amounting, at low figures of the reaction to nearly 10 points in the industrials and nine in the railroads.

But after this severe decline, which should be classified under the secondary price movement mentioned, the industrials for 21 days fluctuated between 79.83 and 84.89, without touching the old high of the previous "line," upon which the bull market inference was formed. At the same time the railroads made an even more convincing line, for they did not sell below 90.75, or approach 94 in 28 trading days. They are, in fact, still in this groove.

Once more it is worth while to emphasize that the movement of these two averages is deceptive unless they act together. The railroads are still in what might be fairly called a secondary line of accumulation, and at this point it does not matter whether there has been distribution or not, because when somebody sells somebody else buys. An advance by the industrials above the old high of April 30, 90.91, followed at a brief interval by an advance in the railroads above the April 20 high of 98.75, would almost give proof positive of the primary tendency of the market, as inferred in the study of the price movement published here early in April.

DISBURSEMENT OF UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.

United Shoe directors did the expected in declaring an extra dividend on the common stock of 10 per cent in cash and 10 per cent in stock. A larger dividend could have been paid, particularly in cash, as the $2.50 per share will hardly make an impression on the company's cash resources. On Feb. 28 last, working capital was more than $24,000,000, of which the $2.50 extra will absorb only about $2,500,000.

The regular dividends on the common and preferred stocks and the $2.50 extra on the common will have absorbed about $3,850,000 cash, but as an offset to this would be the four months' earnings of $1,600,000 or better, leaving net cash reduction only about $2,000,000.

The 10 per cent stock dividend will call for the issuance of 114,558 shares, there being now outstanding 1,145,589 shares, making 1,260,147 shares outstanding after the stock dividend is paid.

The effect on the surplus account as shown in the Feb. 28 balance sheet will be to reduce that item to $11,750,000 compared with $17,497,773 at the close of the last fiscal year.

With the market for United Shoe at 61 it is figured that the value of the dividend just declared—regular and extra—is about $8.25. In other words, the stock should sell "ex" at 52¾, based on a price of 61. The ex-dividend price is arrived at as follows: $3 cash reduces price of stock to 58, and as the stock dividend is 10 per cent, 58 is the price of one share and one tenth of a new share, making the ex-dividend price 52¾ and the value of the complete dividend roughly 8¼.

LEAD PRICES

Large sales of lead have been made at 7 cents a pound.

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FOURTH ROUND OF SINGLES IN WOMEN'S TENNIS

Doubles and Mixed Doubles Are Also Scheduled for Today on the Courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club

PHILADELPHIA — Fourth round matches in the singles and matches in the doubles and mixed doubles are down on today's program in the women's annual lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The chief match of the singles today will be that between Miss A. M. Sheaf of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway. Another match of importance will be that between Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston, a former title-holder, and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, also of Boston, who as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss held the championship for three years.

Mrs. Wightman eliminated Mrs. Marshall McLean Wednesday in the third round. Four Bostonians, one New Yorker, one Pittsburgher, one Philadelphian and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway are now left for the fourth round.

Although Mrs. McLean played exceedingly good tennis, Mrs. Wightman proved to be too steady, though the score, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, really does not show how close and hard-fought the contest was, as 12 games went to deuce, most of them several times.

The second round in the championship doubles found three New York teams, two Philadelphia pairs, one combination Newport and Boston team, one Pittsburgh pair, one Boston team and one New York-Boston combination still in the competition.

Some results in the mixed doubles were most surprising, one being the defeat of Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Craig Biddle of Newport by Miss Martha Guthrie and J. L. Disston of Philadelphia. The later pair had never played together before. The summary:

DOUBLES

Second Round

Mrs. C. R. Wainwright and Miss Hannah Wright, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. M. M. Taylor and Miss Emilie Kennedy, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, defeated Miss Margaretta and Miss Sarah Myers, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Dorothy Disston and Miss E. M. Fox, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Theodore Casselberger, New York, and Miss Helen Alexander, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Clare Cassel, New York, and Miss A. W. Sheafe, Boston, defeated Mrs. W. P. Newhall and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Martha Guthrie and Miss M. B. Snyder, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh and Mrs. Isaac Schlichter, Jr., Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss I. A. Kissel and Miss E. Lindley, New York, beat Mrs. H. H. Smith, Philadelphia, and Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, and Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, defeated Miss Susanne White and Miss Eleanor Carey, Baltimore, 6—3, 6—2.

SINGLES

Third Round

Miss A. W. Sheafe, Boston, defeated Mrs. W. P. Newall, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, defeated Mrs. C. N. Beard, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—0.

Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburgh, defeated Miss I. A. Kissell, Boston, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Marion Vanderhoef, New York, defeated Miss Agnes Kennedy, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Eliza M. Fox, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Alice Cunningham, Boston, defeated Mrs. Robert LeRoy, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Mrs. Marshall McLean, Morristown, N. J., 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, defeated Mrs. T. H. Cabot, Boston, 7—5, 6—2.

RECORDS BROKEN AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The annual field day of the West Point military academy was held on the Plains Wednesday. Cadet Teale '17 breaking two academy records; Cadet Hocker '17 establishing one new record and Cadet Maulsby '16 tying an academy record.

Teale covered the 100 yards on the grass in 9 4-5s. and won the furlong on the same grass footing in 21 3-5s., both new records. Hocker put the shot 39ft. 5in., beating his own record of a year ago, the best previous academy performance, by one inch. Maulsby tied the academy record in the high jump with 5ft. 8 2-5in. The class of 1916 won with 119½ points; 1915 won 117½, 1917, 109, 1918, 55½.

LIEUT. DALY WILL AGAIN BE COACH

WEST POINT, N. Y.—It was announced here Wednesday that Lieut. C. D. Daly, who has acted as head coach for the West Point football team for the last two years, will again serve in that capacity the coming fall.

Lieutenant Daly was graduated from Harvard in 1901, and from West Point in 1905. He is at present stationed with his troops, the third battery of field artillery, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Lieutenant Daly will report at the opening of the football season.

MERRILL NEW COLBY CAPTAIN

WATERVILLE, Me.—I. W. Merrill of Somerville, Mass., has been elected captain of the Colby College track team. Merrill is a quarter-miler and has been awarded a track "C" for three years. He is a junior and a Phi Delta Theta member.

FAHERTY ELECTED AT ANDOVER

ANDOVER, Mass.—C. L. Faherty of Chicago, Ill., has been elected captain of Phillips Andover academy baseball team for next year.

HARD WORK TODAY FOR HARVARD MEN IS WRAY'S PLAN

RED TOP, Conn.—Coach J. S. Wray plans to give the Harvard varsity and freshman oarsmen some harder practise on the Thames river today following a rather easy day Wednesday. The Crimson coach is getting his various crews ready for time trials Saturday and will increase the work a little tomorrow.

No long-distance rowing was given for the crews Wednesday, both morning and evening practise being between Red Top and the three-mile flag below the naval station. The varsity eight was the first out, shortly after 6 p. m., and also the first to put the shell away an hour later. On the return the crews were given three hard stretches of a mile each. No changes were reported in any of the boats.

Among the visitors at the Harvard quarters were E. C. Storrow and F. L. Higginson Jr., both former captains of Harvard crews. They accompanied Mr. Herrick on his launch Waif and watched the evening practise.

It was a day for ducking at the float. Arthur Beane, assistant coach, was unceremoniously dumped into the river. The freshman managers, Marden and Nelson, and their coxswains, Place and Hawkins, were also dipped, as was Second Assistant Manager Howe of the varsity squad.

Commodore and Mrs. M. F. Plant called at Red Top in their launch Express about 3 o'clock.

NEW JERSEY GOLF TOURNEY STARTS TODAY AT ORANGE

ORANGE, N. J.—With one of the largest entry lists ever received for the event, consisting of 125, play starts today in the annual New Jersey state amateur golf championship tournament on the links of the Essex County Country Club. The qualifying round takes place this morning with the first round of match play coming in teh afternoon.

Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, winner of the title last year, will try to defend his championship this year. J. D. Travers, former national amateur champion, has not entered the tournament; but Kirkby is sure to meet with some very good competition, the most prominent of his competitors being Maurice Risley, runnerup last year; R. D. Webb, who was the medalist in the metropolitan championship at Apawamis last week; M. R. Marston and M. H. Behr.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Chicago	30	17	.638	.468
Detroit	31	18	.633	.571
Boston	21	18	.538	.511
Washington	20	20	.500	.587
New York	20	22	.476	.395
Cleveland	19	24	.442	.304
St. Louis	18	27	.400	.543
Philadelphia	16	29	.356	.614

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Detroit 15, Boston 0.
Chicago 13, New York 0.
Washington 4, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

DETROIT WINS EASILY

The Detroit Americans opened their first series in Boston Wednesday afternoon by defeating the Red Sox 15 to 0. It was the worst defeat a major league team has received at Fenway park in some time. Collins and Pennock pitched for Boston and they were very easy for the Detroit batsmen. Dauss and Steen pitched for Detroit and held Boston to five scattered singles. The all-round work of Cobb featured. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	0	1	6	1	0	3	3	0	1	15	17	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries, Dauss, Steen and Baker; Collins, Pennock and Carrigan. Umpires, Evans and Wallace. Time, 2h. 5m.

CHICAGO 13, NEW YORK 0

NEW YORK—Chicago hit McHale and Cottrell hard Wednesday and won an easy victory ocer the New York Americans, 13 to 0. Cicotte was invincible and held New York to two singles. Only one New York player reached second base. Roth, in four times up, hit a home run, a triple and a single and drew a base on balls. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	13	18	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Batteries, Cicotte and Schalk and Burns; McHale, Cottrell and Sweeney. Umpires, O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time, 2h. 6m.

WASHINGTON 4, ST. LOUIS 1

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	.	4	6	0
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1

Batteries, Shaw and Henry; Wellman, Perryman and Agnew. Umpires, Chill and Connolly. Time, 1h. 50m.

CLEVELAND 2, ATHLETICS 1

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8	7

Batteries, Mitchell and O'Neill; Bush and Schang. Umpires, Nallin and Dineen. Time, 2h. 15m.

BROWN DEFEATS SPRINGFIELD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown varsity baseball team defeated the Springfield training school here Wednesday afternoon in an interesting game by a score of 4 to 0.

YALE OARSMEN ROW TODAY

GALES FERRY, Conn.—Coach Guy Nickalls plans to give the Yale varsity oarsmen some light work on the Thames river today following a day of rest Wednesday.

HARVARD WINS EASILY

The Harvard varsity baseball team easily defeated the Calumet club Wednesday by a score of 14 to 3. Coach Haughton used a number of substitute players during the contest.

PLAY CONTINUES IN NEW JERSEY TENNIS TOURNEY

One Match Left in the Fourth Round With G. F. Touchard Meeting C. L. Johnston, Jr.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — Fourth and fifth-round matches are scheduled for today in the annual lawn tennis championship for the New Jersey state title in singles on the court of the Montclair Athletic Club. Six of the eight men who will compete in the fifth round have already won their places, and the match which will attract the most attention is that between N. C. Stevens, the present title-holder and W. C. Grant, a former indoor champion. A fourth-round match of importance will be that between G. F. Touchard, national indoor champion, and C. L. Johnston, Jr., former New England intercollegiate champion.

Three matches in the fourth round Wednesday required three sets to reach a decision, and in two of them the winner dropped the first set. C. A. Major faced unexpected opposition with C. Marcus, the latter wedding the first set, 9—7. Marcus dropped the second set at love, and scored four games in the third. W. C. Grant, former national indoor champion, was slow in getting under way with L. B. Cooper, but after dropping the first set he recovered his form and captured the next two sets and the match. N. C. Stevens eliminated O. H. Hinck of Montclair at 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

W. M. Hall showed a return to form by defeating H. A. Throckmorton, the schoolboy champion, in straight sets. Hall's court work showed a marked improvement over his previous matches this season. G. F. Touchard, the national indoor champion, again won by default.

W. M. Hall and King Smith, qualified for the semi-final round of the doubles, defeating E. H. Whitney and E. H. Prendergast in straight sets. C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, and C. F. Watson, Jr., won an easy match from W. B. Spencer and B. Farnsworth. The summary:

New Jersey state championships, men's singles, third round—C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated A. H. Man, Jr., 6—2, 3—6, 6—1; G. F. Touchard defeated Col. R. C. Van Vleet by default.

Fourth round—C. G. Plympton defeated J. Z. Batten, 6—7, 6—3; Louis Graves defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—2, 6—4; C. A. Major defeated C. Marcus, 7—9, 6—0, 6—4; W. M. Hall defeated H. A. Throckmorton, 6—4, 6—2; W. C. Grant defeated L. B. Cooper, 5—7, 6—0, 6—4; N. C. Stevens defeated O. H. Hinck, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

KERR WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK—H. K. Kerr made his first attempt to win the New York Athletic Club golf championship a success Wednesday afternoon when he defeated H. C. Richard by 4 up and 3 to play in the final at Fox Hills. As Kerr won the medal in the qualifying round on Monday his debut as a N. Y. A. C. golfer was a pronounced success.

Kerr and Richard had a close match on the outward journey, halving the first five holes and reaching the turn all square, each going out in 41. After halving the tenth in 4, Richard suddenly began to top his drives and lost three of the next four holes as a result of poor tee shots. That put Kerr 3 up, and as he won the fifteenth, he ended the match there.

PLAN TO TAKE BIG CREWS WEST

SEATTLE—Negotiations looking toward the bringing of the Cornell and Harvard crews West to Seattle to compete on Lake Washington during Shrine week in July, when the imperial council session will be held in that city, have been begun by leaders and alumni of the two institutions living in the West.

The Panama exposition officials have offered to cooperate with the Shriners. University of Washington enthusiasts are already in communication with the easterners, and the proposition is hinging now on the amount of money the crews must receive for the trip.

BUFFALO BOY WINS TENNIS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The western New York interscholastic tennis championship was won Wednesday by Boocock of Nichol school of Buffalo, who thereby becomes a candidate for national honors at Forest Hills, L. I., in August. He defeated Yale of Lafayette high school, Buffalo, in the finals, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

ROBINSON TO COACH VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt. — The appointment of S. L. Robinson, a senior at Colgate University as football coach at the University of Vermont for the coming season, was announced Wednesday night. Robinson is captain of the Colgate varsity nine and for four years has played at halfback on the varsity eleven.

PRINCETON 4, AMHERST 1

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton found Amherst, the conquerors of Yale and Williams, easy Wednesday afternoon and defeated the Massachusetts team 4 to 1. Princeton owed all but one of their runs to Amherst's uncertain handling of the ball.

MICHIGAN REELECTS SMITH

ANN ARBOR, Mich—H. L. Smith of Detroit has been reelected captain of the University of Michigan track team. Smith won the 100 and 220 yard dashes at the recent intercollegiate meet in Philadelphia. He is a junior.

Sports Last Golf CARDS RUN HIGH IN THE BELMONT GOLF TOURNEY

G. A. Pushee and R. A. Pullen Are Among Few Who Turned in Low Scores

Cards ruled high this morning in the qualification round of the annual invitation golf tournament of the Belmont Springs Country Club. This was due to a hard wind, as other conditions were perfect for low scoring.

Cards of better than 80 for net scores were few and far between. G. A. Pushee of Weston, and R. A. Pullen of the Vesper Country Club, Lowell, being among the players who bettered this figure.

Pushee turned in a gross card of 87 and as he had a handicap of 9, it gave him a net of 78, one stroke better than Pullen's net card of 79, but two strokes higher than his gross.

J. P. Guilford of Bellevue showed some very consistent golf although his card was high. He turned in 84 for the 18 holes, going out in 42 and coming back in the same number. As he had a handicap of only 1, his net was 83. His card follows:

Out .....5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5—42
In .....5 5 5 5 3 4 3 5 5—42—84

J. B. Hyland and R. A. Pullen of the Vesper Country Club turned in very good cards, the first named getting an 86 and the second an 85. As they both had handicaps of 6, Pullen secured a net of 79, the first net card to better 80. The cards follow:

Pullen, out .....5 3 5 5 5 6 4 5 5—43
Hyland, out .....5 4 4 5 3 6 5 6 4—42
Pullen, in .....7 5 4 6 4 3 4 4—42—85
Hylan, in .....5 4 4 6 5 4 5 6 5—44—86

QUALIFYING SCORES

Name and club—	Out	In	T'l	Hd.	Net
G. A. Pushee, Weston	44	43	87	9	78
R. A. Pullen, Vesper	43	42	85	6	79
J. B. Hylan, Vesper	42	44	86	6	80
I. S. Lewis, Framingham	49	51	100	20	80
C. Cochrane, Bellevue	47	45	92	10	82
Dr. A. C. Potter, Belm't	47	48	95	13	82
J. P. Guilford, Bellevue	42	42	81	1	83
C. R. Clough, Bellevue	43	49	92	5	87
J. E. Kedian, Belmont	48	45	93	5	88
L. B. Page, invited	48	45	93		
J. E. Van Doren, Belm't	56	56	112	17	95
C. P. Wadsworth, Braeburn	No card				
C. F. Warner, Framingham	no card				
J. R. Bowker, Woodland	No card				

TUFTS DEFEATS YALE BASEBALL TEAM BY 7-3 SCORE

NEW HAVEN—That an improvement will have to be made in the fielding of the Yale varsity baseball team if it is to win its series with Princeton and Harvard is the opinion of those who saw the Tufts College nine defeat the Elis on Yale field Wednesday afternoon by a score of 7 to 3. While Tufts well deserved the victory, Yale should have made a better showing.

The defeat was largely due to errors on the part of Captain Middlebrook and his brother Harry. Each of these players failed to catch easy fly balls. For seven innings the game was a splendid pitcher's battle between Whittaker of Tufts and Walrous. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Tufts	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7.	8	0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	9	4

Batteries, Whittaker and Carroll; Walrous and Hunter. Umpires, Wilson and Swenson. Time, 2h. 5m.

RESOLUTE GIVEN LONG TRIAL SPIN

BRISTOL, R. I.—The yacht Resolute was given a long sail spin Wednesday in Narragansett bay by Manager R. W. Emmons 2d, who was accompanied by former Commodore F. G. Bourne of the Resolute syndicate. While the wind was light from the northwest and the Resolute caried her jibtopsail as well as clubtopsail, the sails did not suit Mr. Emmons or Mr. Bourne, and when the sloop arrived off Herreshoff's, after being under way three hours, the canvas was stripped off the spars and carried ashore to be recut.

The crew acted like a machine, so excellent was their work in handling the head sails. As the boat is trimmed well to ballance there will be little work done to imporve her in such respect, but in regard to sails and rigging the Resolute will be kept at Herreshoff's several days for a good fit of everything above the deck.

SYRACUSE CREWS ARE DUE TODAY

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University crews which are to take part in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association are due to arrive here this afternoon, and the oarsmen already here are eagerly awaiting their first opportunity to see the Orange oarsmen work out on the Hudson river.

Coach Vivian Nickalls had his three Pennsylvania crews on the Hudson late Wednesday evening, the Pennsylvania oarsmen having augmented during the afternoon the rowing colony gathering for the regatta.

Coach J. C. Rice of Columbia also had his three crews on the river for an eight-mile row.

GREAT NECK FOUR WIN FROM DEVON

PHILADELPHIA—The Great Neck polo team with J. G. Milburn, Jr., a brother of the international player, at back, easily defeated Devon, 10¾ goals to 6, Wednesday at Bryn Mawr. Great Neck earned 11 goals and lost 1¼ by safety.

SECOND ROUND OF EASTERN OPEN GOLF IS TODAY

Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington Leads Field as Result of First 72-Holes Play

SHAWNEE, Pa.—The second half of the annual Eastern open golf championship tournament of 1915 is scheduled to take place today on the links of the Shawnee Country Club.

Gilbert Nicholls returned a total of 142 and easily headed the list in the first half of the tournament Wednesday. His afternoon round of 68 set a new mark for the course, as the accepted competitive record was 73, made a year ago by I. S. Mackie and Joseph Mitchell.

Louis Tellier of Canoe Brook, is in second place, with 147, a stroke better than W. E. Hagen, the national open champion, who played sound golf all day, returning a 74 for each round. Nicholls did some fine putting yesterday afternoon that helped him more than anything else. Several times after an indifferent approach or chip shot the Wilmington man would leave himself with a hard putt, sometimes of 10 feet and occasionally considerably longer, but they never failed to go down. He came home in 32 and the par for the inward half is 36. His card for the day:

Gil Nicholls, Wilmington—
Out .....4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 5—38
In .....5 5 3 4 3 4 3 5 4—36—74
Out .....3 4 5 5 4 4 4 3 5—36
In .....4 3 3 4 4 3 3 5 3—32—68—142

The summary:

Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington	74	68	142
Louis Tellier, Canoebrook	74	73	147
W. E. Hagen, Rochester	74	74	148
Wilfred Reid, Sea View	79	73	152
Thomas Anderson, Montclair	75	77	152
J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh	76	77	153
A. J. Elphich, Shawnee	77	77	154
George Sargent, Chevy Chase	78	76	154
J. F. Sylvester, West End	77	78	155
Elmer Loving, Quaker Ridge	79	76	155
Dave Ogilvie, Morris County	78	77	155
M. J. Brady, Wollaston	75	80	155
George Simpson, Chicago	79	77	156
T. L. McNamara, Boston	77	80	157
J. R. Thompson, Phila. C. C.	76	83	159
Joseph Mitchell, Ridgewood	76	83	159
Thomas Strong, Inwood	81	79	160
Herbert Strong, Inwood	81	79	160
George Sayres, Merion	77	83	160
L. S. Mackie, Oakwood	79	81	160
Arthur E. Reid, Upper Mtclair	82	79	161
C. H. Hoffner, Woodbury	81	80	161
James Ferguson, Spring Lake	83	79	162
George Low, Baltusrol	77	85	162
J. Dowling, Searsdale	87	75	162
W. F. Campbell, Oak Hill	79	84	163
Alexander Campbell, Baltimore	82	82	164
David Cuthbert, Huntingdon Val	84	81	165
Carl Anderson, Schenectossett	84	81	165
Fred McLeod, Columbia	83	83	166
C. W. Hackney, Atlantic City	85	82	167
Emmett Frack, York	85	82	167
C. B. Singleton, Siwanoy	82	88	170
E. Edmundson, Landsdowne	84	87	171
J. J. Dougherty, Overbrook	85	86	171
John Jolly, Newark	86	85	171
B. Battell, Flushing	77	85	172
J. B. Hackney, Aronimink	88	85	173
John Mackie, Dunwoodie	85	88	173
J. S. Eka, Stenton	85	88	173
N. Demane, unattached	87	88	175
A. J. Sanderson, Boulonge	89	87	176
B. C. Shelly, Camden, S. C.	89	89	178
J. S. Lawson, Northampton	86	92	178

PICKUPS

No less than 11 Detroit players went to bat in the third inning.

Tufts college may well be pleased with the work of its baseball team this spring. The nine now has a victory over Yale to its credit.

Cobb can certainly make a baseball game a very interesting proposition. His all round work yesterday was about as fine as one could ask for.

Washington moved up into fourth place in the American league standing yesterday, and is now only a game and a half behind the Red Sox.

Detroit and Chicago scored enough runs yesterday to win a half dozen games. They made 28 in all and secured 35 hits for a total of 54.

Captain Doyle played a remarkably fine game for the Giants yesterday. He made three hits in four times up, including a double, triple and home run, and accepted 10 chances without an error.

Wagner of Pittsburgh gave another splendid exhibition of baseball playing yesterday. In four times at the bat he made thre hits for a total of six, scored a run and accepted seven chances without an error.

Any doubt that anyone in Boston may have had regarding the Detroit Americans being serious contenders for the pennant must have been removed after yesterday's game. Manager Jennings certainly has his team going at a pretty fast clip.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Richmond 3, Providence 2.
Rochester 4, Toronto 1.
Newark 8, Jersey City 3.
Buffalo 6, Montreal 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Memphis 5, Atlanta 0.
Nashville 7, Mobile 6.
Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 2.
New Orleans 16, Little Rock 10.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 8, St. Paul 2.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 3.
Cleveland 12, Minneapolis 11.
Milwaukee 8, Louisville 6.

COLONIAL LEAGUE

Taunton 7, Pawtucket 2.
Hartford 6, New Bedford 4.
Fall River 4, New Haven 0.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Charlotte 6, Raleigh 4.
Asheville 23, Durham 15.
Greensboro 8, Winston-Salem 5.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Fitchburg 3, Worcester 2.
Portland 2, Lynn 0.
Lowell 3, Lewiston 2.
Lawrence 4, Manchester 1.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Dallas 5, Galveston, 4.
Waco 3, San Antonio 0.
Beaumont 4, Shreveport 0.
Ft. Worth 6, Houston 4.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Norfolk 2, Petersburg 0.
Norfolk 3, Petersburg 0.
Newport News 4, Suffolk 3.
Newport News 3, Suffolk 1.
Rocky Mount 1, Portsmouth 0.

SEVERAL UPSETS IN NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

HARTFORD, Conn. — Singles and doubles matches in the New England lawn tennis championships are scheduled for today on the courts of the Hartford Club and judging by the upsets which have taken place in some of the previous matches some hard-fought tennis may be expected.

The feature Wednesday was the victory in the doubles of Cole and Cole of this city over Cady, the former Amherst star, and Edsell, the Trinity college captain. The summary:

SINGLES

Third Round

A. H. Chapin, Springfield, defeated J. M. Holcomb, Jr., Harvard, 6—4, 6—4.

A. W. Merriam, New Britain, defeated L. H. Wiley, Hartford, 6—3, 6—1.

F. H. Harris, Boston, defeated F. Cady, Amherst, 6—2, 6—4.

W. Roberts, Hartford, defeated C. W. Jaynes, Hartford, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

J. A. Richards, Wesleyan, defeated H. Hyde, Hartford, 6—2, 10—12, 6—4.

W. S. Cushing, Simsbury, defeated G. W. Pike, Springfield, by default.

DOUBLES

First Round

James and Chapin defeated Jaynes and Allen, 12—10, 6—4.

Niles and Durnham defeated Mitchell and Peck, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Berg and Merrill defeated Maplesden and Hoyt, 6—2, 6—3.

Wiley and Hyde defeated Cherest and Merriam, 6—4, 9—7.

Sheldon and Roberts defeated W. Roberts and partner by default.

Cole and Cole defeated Cady and Edsall, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5.

Richards and Cushing defeated Preston and Champlin, 6—2, 6—8, 6—3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Philadelphia	25	19	.568	.463
Chicago	24	19	.558	.480
Brooklyn	23	21	.523	.488
Boston	22	21	.512	.405
St. Louis	23	24	.489	.469
Pittsburgh	21	22	.488	.548
New York	17	23	.436	.623
Cincinnati	17	24	.415	.590

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 11, New York 10.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH DEFEATS CHAMPIONS

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Nationals defeated the Boston champions here Wednesday by a score of 7 to 3. Mamaux pitched for Pittsburgh and while not at his best was effective when hits meant runs. Tyler started to pitch for Boston, but was unsteady in the fifth inning and was succeeded by Crutcher and later by Hess. The batting and fielding of Wagner featured. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	.	7	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	9	1

Batteries, Mamaux and Gibson; Tyler, Crutcher, Hess and Whaling and Gowdy. Umpires, Orth and Byron. Time, 2h. 10m.

PHILADELPHIA IN FIRST PLACE

CHICAGO—Philadelphia sent Chicago out of first place Wednesday after an 11-inning hard-fought battle which was ended by a spectacular double play, Niehoff to Luderus, when the locals threatened to score. They had men on first and third, with one out, when Bresnahan's fly started the double play. The score was 4 to 3. Becker's double and triple drove in two Philadelphia runs and he scored the others himself, one on an infield out and the other when he started the eleventh inning rally with a single and later scored on a sacrifice. Alexander did not allow a hit until the seventh inning. In the eighth he struck out Zimmerman for the third out with the bases filled. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries, Alexander and Killifer; Cheney, Zabel and Bresnahan. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 56m.

BROOKLYN 5, CINCINNATI 1

CINCINNATI—Brooklyn hit Douglass hard and had no trouble in winning the first game of the series from Cincinnati Wednesday, 5 to 1. Douglass was taken out of the box in the sixth after four hits, including a two-base hit, had been made off him in that inning, Toney, who succeeded him, pitched well. Pfeffer pitched excellent ball. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	11	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	3

Batteries, Pfeffer and McCarty; Douglass, Toney and Clarke. Umpires, Quigley and Eason. Time, 1h. 41m.

ST. LOUIS 11, NEW YORK 10

ST. LOUIS—In a game marked by heavy hitting and poor fielding, St. Louis won from New York Wednesday, 11 to 10. The locals used four pitchers in an effort to stop the visitors, and only a batting rally in the seventh, which gave St. Louis seven runs, enabled them to record a victory. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	2	0	7	0	.	11	15	4
New York	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	1	10	14	4

Batteries, Mendows, Niehaus, Perdue, Sallee and Snyder and Gonzales; Perritt, Stroud and Meyers and Smith. Time, 2h. 35m. Umpires, Rigler and Hart.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Kansas City	28	19	.596
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Brooklyn	25	21	.543
Newark	23	20	.535
Chicago	24	22	.522
St. Louis	22	21	.512
Baltimore	16	28	.364
Buffalo	17	30	.362

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Kansas City 2, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 7, Newark 3.
Buffalo 9, Baltimore 3.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Baltimore (two games).
Newark at Brooklyn (two games).

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 9, San Francisco 7.
Venice 2, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 5, Salt Lake 0.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Columbus 3, Jacksonville 2.
Columbus 3, Savannah 2.
Charleston 11, Augusta 4.
Albany 18, Macon 15.

HARVARD TENNIS OUTLOOK IS VERY BRIGHT FOR FALL

Only One Man Will Be Lost by Graduation, and the Crimson Should Be Strong for the Intercollegiate Championship

R. N. Williams, 2d, '16 recently re-elected captain of the Harvard varsity lawn tennis team, believes that the university will be represented by a very much stronger aggregation next season than has been the case this year, and that the Crimson's chances of winning the intercollegiate championship in the fall are very bright. The Harvard team will lose but one man by graduation this summer and will gain three men, all of them star tennis players.

W. W. Mansfield '15 will be lost to the team, after playing three years as a member of the varsity. The new men who are expected to make the team are H. J. Kelleher and P. M. Morgan, both members of this year's freshman class, and John Pfaffman of the class of 1916. Kelleher and Morgan have been unable to play this season because of studies, and Pfaffman has been out all season for the same reason. Captain Williams states that he is confident that all three will be cleared and ready to play by next fall.

Aside from Captain Williams, national singles champion, the members of the varsity team who will be on the team again next fall are G. C. Caner '17, W. Rand, 3d, '17, J. Woolridge '16, A. F. Doty '16, J. S. Brown, Jr., '17 and L. Curtis '16. Captain Williams, Woolridge, Doty and Curtis will enter into their third year as varsity tennis players next fall, while the other members of the team, with the exception of the two new men from the freshman class,

THE HOME FORUM

"WHAT IS MAN?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO poets separated from each other by centuries of time and thought, and yet united, as all true poets are, by the desire to find the highest expression of great ideas, have each laid bare the concepts of man, his origin and destiny, as they conceived them, prevailing at their different periods,—those fundamental ideas that is, which must always greatly influence the aspirations and actions of a nation. And while it is certain that many thinking people would utterly repudiate such an idea of God as this expressed by William Watson, yet it is not a grossly exaggerated statement of much of the thinking in the world today. To compare these ideas is to see at a glance where lay the springs of the spiritual achievements of a by-gone age, and where lie the sources of the agnosticism and despair of today. In a poem called "The Dream of Man" the modern poet makes the human spirit, as he calls it, speak as follows:—

Then said he, "The infinite Scripture
I have read and interpreted clear,
And searching all worlds I have found not
My sovereign or my peer.
In what room of the palace of nature
Resides the invisible God?
For all her doors I have opened
And all her floors I have trod.
If greater than I be her tenant,
Let him answer my challenging call
Till then I admit no rival
But crown Myself master of all."

. . . . . .

In the face of his God he cried. . . .

. . . . . .

"Nor shall I look backward nor rest me
Till the uttermost heights I have trod,
And am equaled with Thee or above Thee,
The mate or the master of God."

Compare with this David's noble lines in the eighth Psalm: "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him? For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet: . . . O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth!"

It is superfluous to ask which of these two ideas is most likely to exercise an influence for the uplifting of a people or a race, the one with all its hopelessness and fear or the other with its calm recognition of man's place as the image of his Maker, obedient to the divine will, exercising the divine power, and attributing all the glory to God. The only question we can possibly ask is, Can we by any means attain to the loftiness of David's outlook, for ourselves or for our times?

There is a way in which this can be done, the way which Jesus trod, and which he described as straight and narrow; and in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, has marked it out. On page 475, she asks: "What is man?" and to this makes answer: "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements." And lower on the same page she says: "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality underived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."

The way then to find the man who is made but little lower than the angels is to be willing to give up our belief in matter, to grasp the fact that material man with his sins and his sicknesses, his mixture of good and evil, joy and sorrow, is a wrong state of thinking, and to accept the spiritual idea of man as the actual fact about him.

To many this may seem purely metaphysical and quite unpractical and useless; that such is mere thinking, mere theory, which, however uplifting, can have no possible value in experience. But to understand the spiritual status of man is to understand the truth about him, and those who are setting their faces steadily in that direction are finding out that the metaphysical is the practical in mundane affairs, and that only through such uplifted understanding can the lie be dropped for the truth and discord be exchanged for harmony.

As an illustration of this, at a recent testimony meeting in a Christian Science church, a lady spoke of her brother being with several other men in a position of imminent danger, and cut off apparently from all hope of escape. One of the men had in his pocket a copy of the ninety-first Psalm, which he read aloud to his companions, and almost at once help came and they were all rescued unhurt. To any one who dismisses such incidents with the contemptuous word, "coincidence," we can only ask with St. Paul, "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?" Is it not possible, nay more, is it not inevitable, that the thought which was resting upon absolute Truth and sustained by, those purely metaphysical statements: "He shall give His angels charge over thee;" "Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him;" "I will be with him in trouble," should see these promises made actual and available in his great need? As Isaiah expresses it, the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save, but your iniquities have separated between you and your God; in other words, our materiality and disbelief in the spiritual have shut us out, like Cain, from the presence of the Lord, and so we are reduced to climbing and chattering like the apes whom we believe to be our ancestors, and, like them, going round in an aimless circle of unfulfilled desires.

"In the fulness of time," however, it became possible for the Word to be again made flesh, and that Word is now actively at work in the human consciousness, recognized in the world as never before in its Principle, and therefore never again to be lost or obliterated. In the light of its illumination, mankind is emerging from the awful shadows and darkness of fear and ignorance in which it has groped, (in spite of the extraordinary physical discoveries which have been made, and of which it is so extraordinarily proud), into the perception of man's birthright,—knowledge and dominion.

Accuracy

None sends his arrow to the mark in view,
Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue:—
For though,—ere yet the shaft is on the wing,
Or when it first forsakes the elastic string,—
It err but little from the intended line,
It falls at last far wide of his design;
So he who seeks a mansion in the sky
Must watch his purpose with a steadfast eye.
That prize belongs to none but the sincere,
The least obliquity is fatal here.

—Cowper.

Summer Birds

"Sycamores, beeches, and horse chestnuts in full leaf, greenest of green, the elms thick with flowers and the quicksets covered with buds; it is the brightest, freshest time of the year," says F. Z. S. in the Liverpool (England) Daily Post and Mercury. "Above us the swifts, 'Winged comets sable,' swing on easy wings, showing the aeronaut what perfect flight can do. Perky little whinchats perch on the highest weed in the water meadow, where the cattle are wading in daily lengthening grass; and the redstart, its ruddy tail flashing as it flies, flits from bough to bough of the trees that overhang the lane. It seems but a few days since we were listening for the first willow wren and cuckoo, and somewhat anxiously expecting the arrival of the swallow. And now—well, we can hardly hear other birds because the willow wrens have so much to say, the cuckoo and cornerake seem determined that every one shall know of their arrival, and not only are swallows and sand martins in great abundance, but the house martin, always the last of the three, is actually paying house-hunting visits to the eaves which still retain semi-circular traces of the caked mud nests they built last year."

From Recollections of the Arabian Nights

When the breeze of a joyful dawn blew free
In the silken sail of infancy,
The tide of time flow'd back with me,
The forward-flowing tide of time;
And many a sheeny summer-morn,
Adown the Tigris I was borne,
By Bagdat's shrines of fretted gold,
High-walled gardens green and old;
True Mussulman was I and sworn,
For it was in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

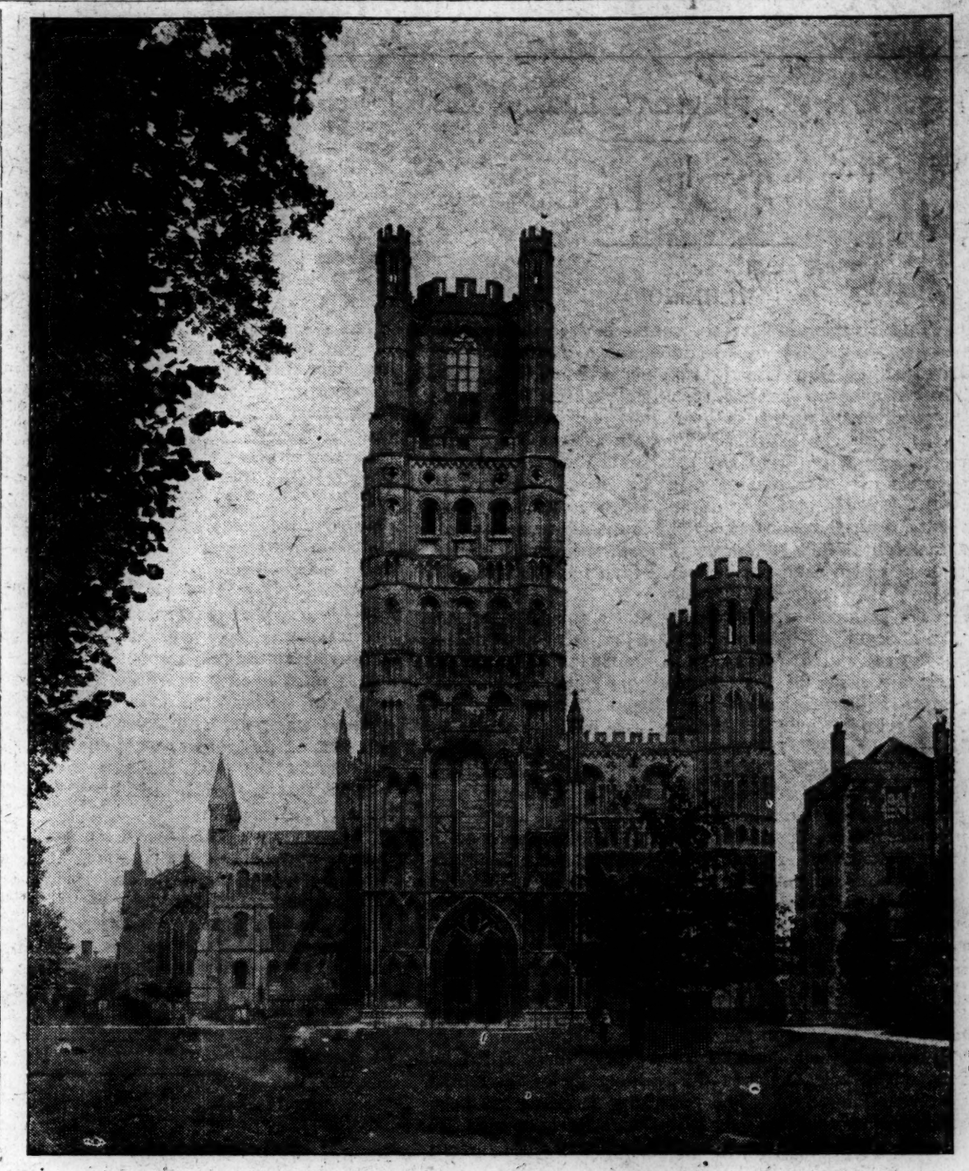
Anight my shallop, rustling thro'
The low and bloomed foliage, drove
The fragrant, glistening deeps, and clove
The citron-shadows in the blue:
By garden porches on the brim,
The costly doors flung open wide,
Gold glittering thro' lamplight dim,
And broider'd sofas on each side;
In sooth it was a goodly time,
For it was in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

. . . . . .

A motion from the river won
Ridged the smooth level, bearing on
My shallop thro' the star-strown calm,
Until another night in night
I enter'd, from the clearer light,
Imbower'd vaults of pillar'd palm,
Imprisoning sweets, which, as they clomb,
Heavenward, were stay'd beneath the dome
Of hollow boughs,—A goodly time,
For it was in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

Still onward; and the clear canal
Is rounded to as clear a lake.
From the green rivage many a fall
Of diamond rillets musical,
Thro' little crystal arches low
Down from the central fountain's flow
Fall'n silver-chiming, seem'd to shake
The sparkling flints beneath the prow.
A goodly place, a goodly time,
For it was in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.

—Alfred, Lord Tennyson.



Ely Cathedral and Its History

"The history of Ely is a tale not soon told, of great achievement and great difficulties overcome. In the days when Ely truly was an island, and the marshy waters round it were its strong defense, came 'Etheldreda,' Queen of the Northumbrians, and founded there a monastery. The name of the great queen, kept gratefully in memory, lingers also in the curiously altered word "tawdry," still in use today. Long ago in Ely, they had a fair, called in her honor, Etheldreda, or St. Audrey's fair, and the gay and useless things they sold there became "'t'audrey" things, and gave a new word to the language.

"The stately fane of Ely" rising from the fenland is the work of many hands. The Danes destroyed the monastery Etheldreda had made, but another arose from its ashes fairer than the first, and when the Danes came again their king Canute preserved intact the famous abbey.

There is a verse of an old ballad which tells about his coming:

Merrily sang the monks at Ely
When there rowed by Canute the King!
Row, men, row near to the land
That we may hear the monks sing.

With the Normans came the real beginning of the end, the work of many centuries which is gathered into the finished structure of today. The loveliest, the most unusual part of the cathedral, the octagon tower, and the lantern crowning it, were erected in the place of the square tower that had fallen, by that "flower of craftsmen," Alan de Walsingham. "He rose up by night," says the chronicle, "and came and stood over the heap of ruins, not knowing whither to turn. But recovering his courage and confidence, in the help of God . . . he set his hand to work."

Of how the difficulties were overcome, the chronicler goes on to tell, during the twenty-six years it took in the making; and he tells of one brother, John, who was helping in the work, and who "had but little money in hand, or laid by for the prosecution of so great a work. He betook himself therefore to prayer, and thereafter called his mates together . . . and them he besought to meet at a certain hour, and help him in digging out a square trench which might serve for a foundation for the whole fabric. At the appointed time, accordingly they met one night, and began to dig, each separately by himself in the place assigned to him. Thus it chanced that the aforesaid brother John was digging, all alone by himself, in the place allotted to him. And . . . he found there a brazen pot full of money, as if placed there on purpose to relieve his need . . . And he took that money, all befouled with rust as it was, and cleansed off the rust by rubbing it with chalk and water, and paid therefrom . . . the wages of his workmen."

Eighteenth Century Voyage Through the Hellespont

Writing in 1718, Lady Mary Montagu gives an interesting sketch of a voyage "through the most agreeable part of the world, where every scene presents me some poetical idea." "The second day after we set sail," she says, "we passed Gallipolis, a fair city, situate in the bay of Chersonesus, and much respected by the Turks, being the first town they took in Europe. At 5 the next morning we anchored in the Hellespont, between the castles of Sestos and Abydos, now called Dardanelli. These are now two little ancient castles, but of no strength, being commanded by a rising ground behind them, which I confess I should never have taken notice of, if I had not heard it observed by our captain and officers. . . . Since I have seen this strait I find nothing improbable in the adventure of Leander, or very wonderful in the bridge of boats of Xerxes." The letter then goes on to relate how they anchored next at Cape Janizary (Yeni Sehr), the famous promontory of Sigaeum, and Lady Mary climbed the summit, where she saw the ruins of a very large city. "The ruins of this great city are now inhabited by poor Greek peasants, who wear the Sciote habit, the women being in short petticoats, fastened by straps round their shoulders, and large smock sleeves of white linen, with neat shoes and stockings, and on their heads a large piece of muslin, which falls in large folds on their shoulders. One of my countrymen, Mr. Sandys (whose book I do not doubt you have read, as one of the best of its kind), speaking of these ruins, supposes them to have been the foundation of a city begun by Constantine, before his building Byzantium; but I see no reason for that imagination, and am apt to believe them much more ancient.

"We saw very plainly from this promontory the river Simois rolling from Mount Ida, and running through a very spacious valley. It is now a considerable river, and called Simores; joined in the vale by the Scamander, which appeared a small stream half choked with mud, but is perhaps large in winter. This was Xanthus among the gods, as Homer tells us; and 'tis by that . . . name the nymph Oenone invokes it in her epistle to Paris. The Trojan virgins used to offer their first favors to it, by the name of Scamander, till the adventure which Monsieur de la Fontaine has told so agreeably, abolished that heathenish ceremony. When the stream is mingled with the Simois, they run together to the sea.

"All that is now left of Troy is the ground on which it stood; for, I am firmly persuaded, whatever pieces of antiquity may be found round it are much more modern, and I think Strabo says the same thing. However, there is some pleasure in seeing the valley where I imagined the famous duel of Menelaus and Paris had been fought, and where the greatest city in the world was situate; and 'tis certainly the noblest situation that can be found for the head of a great empire, much to be preferred to that of Constantinople, the harbor here being always convenient for ships from all parts of the world, and that of Constantinople inaccessible almost six months in the year, while the north wind reigns."

"North of the promontory of Sigeum we saw that of Rhaeteum. . . . While I viewed these celebrated fields and rivers, I admired the exact geography of Homer, whom I had in my hand. Almost every epithet he gives to a mountain or plain is still just for it; and I spent several hours in as agreeable cogitations as ever Don Quixote had on Mount Montesinos."

The Coureurs de Bois of the Mississippi Valley

Writing of the coureurs de bois of the Mississippi valley, Dr. John Finley, in his recent book, "The French in the Heart of America," says that allowing to the forests of their time all of Chateaubriand's "color and clamor," we cannot "think of them as pathless if inhabited by those ancient pathmakers, the buffalo, deer, sheep. And, naturally when the Indian came, dependent as he was upon wild game, he followed these paths or traces made and frequented by the beasts—the ways to food, to water, to salt, to other habitats with the changing seasons. The buffalo roads and the deer trails became his vocational trails—the streets of his livelihood."

"Then in time the European trader went in friendly search of the Indian by these same paths, and they became the avenues of petty commerce. As street venders in Paris, so these forest traders or runners went up and down these sheltered paths, as dark in summer as the narrowest streets, only they went silently, though they were often heard as distinctly in the breaking of twigs or in their muffled tread by the alert ears of the Indians as the musical voices of these venders are heard in the city. And the places where these traders put down their cheap trinkets before their dusky patrons grew into trading posts, prophetic of future cities and towns.

"Such were the paths by which the runners of the woods, the French coureurs de bois, first emerged—after following the water courses—upon the western forest glades and the edges of the prairies and astonished the aboriginal human owners of the wild highways that had known only the soft feet of wolf and fox and bear, the hoofs of the buffalo and deer, and the bare feet or moccasins of the Indians (the 'silent shoes' as I have seen such footgear advertised in Boulevard St. Germain)."

"It may seem to you a far cry from those rough, lawless coureurs de bois to the mobile orderly people of that valley today. But after the experience of a few summers ago the distance does not seem so great," concludes Dr. Finley. "Here is the journal of three days: In the morning of an August day I was gathering some last data from the library of one of the greatest though one of the newest universities in the world—a two hours' journey from where the coureur de bois Jean Nicolet, in robe of damask, first looked over the edge of the basin. (Not many years ago I sat there in an assembly of learned men gathered from the ends of the earth and arrayed in academic robes.) In the afternoon I walked over the first and most famous of the French portages, but not content with that, I walked on into the night along the Wisconsin, that I might see the river as the explorers saw it. However, at midnight I took a palace car, with such conveniences as Louis the Great did not have at Versailles, and woke well up the Missisippi. I spent the day at another great state university, and at dusk set off by the actual trails of the French coureurs de bois (only by wheels instead of on foot), first through the woods and along rivers, above Green Bay to the "Soo," then above Lake Huron, and the Nipissing, and down the Ottawa river, where I saw the second day break, and then on past La Salle's seigniory of St. Sulpice, around Cartier's mountain into Montreal, and thence to the Rock of Quebec."

JOHN HAY

From Lorenzo Sears' "John Hay, Author and Statesman," the following sentences are culled:

"Almost any man can see the present condition of things and make the best of the situation. It is only one in a thousand who discerns with prophetic vision the better state that might be, the righting of ancient wrong, the maintaining of inherent right. . . . This great peacemaker had such visions.

"It was always the divine precept he maintained, to be followed by nations as by persons, to do as they would be done by instead of as they could be done by."

"He believed in human and humane possibilities; his belief was the ground of his action, and both together were the ground of his success."

"Rarely are the two elements combined, . . . the ability to devise and to execute mingled in efficient proportion and balance. It was Mr. Hay's crowning distinction that he added efficiency to invention, in the largest significance of these essential qualities, and in the most difficult spheres of their exercise." "In Asia, Europe, and America he found hoary idolatries and little iconoclasm. The breaker of images had no encouragement as such; the reconstructor of venerable institutions and customs no precipitate welcome." "First, he knew what he wanted done; then he had the rarer ability to make others willing to cooperate with him. . . . He got at men at once. They understood immediately his purpose; it was reasonable, though often too exalted for others, but never below the better sentiment of personal and national honor."

THE DOLOMITES

Every range of Alps has more or less its own special characteristics, but probably none have such marked individuality as have those wonderful masses of rock named after the celebrated eighteenth century savant, M. le Comte de Dolomieu. It was from the Fassa Thal that Dolomieu carried on those investigations and explorations which have permanently linked his name to that southeastern rampart of Tyrol. Today the little town of Predazzo in this valley is still the happy hunting ground of the geologist, for he has by no means exhausted these mountains, and speculations as to their origin are still diverse. The most popular theory is that of the coral reef, but whether or not the Dolomites were once "atolls" in a primeval ocean, the magnesium limestone of which they are largely composed is molded and carved into a wonderful variety of shapes—great masses of rock, jagged peaks of rock, and towering bastions of rock stand out boldly against the clear blue sky.

Every one recognizes the fascination of Alpine flowers, but the flowers of the Dolomites are wonderful even for the Alps. Ruskin gives us a glimpse of the vividness with which they dye the hillsides, when he relates the experience of a friend who for the first time visited Tyrol in summer. "A strange mountain appeared in the distance, belted about the breast with a zone of blue, like our English Queen. Was it a blue cloud, a blue horizontal bar of the air that Titian breathed in youth . . . ? Was it a mirage—a meteor? Would it stay to be approached." "The ten miles of road were overpast, the carriage left, the mountain climbed. It stayed patiently, expanding still into richer breath and heavenlier glow—a belt of gentians."

The gentians probably hold first place in most hearts. Even Huxley fell a victim to what he termed the "gentian craze," and it was the alpine gentians which first fully awakened in him that love of flowers which was later expended so lavishly on his own garden at Hodeslea and on the chalky stretches of the downs above Beachy head. Every species seems on these sunny heights of the Alps to be beautified and intensified, even those rather uninteresting plants we are wont to loosely designate "hawkweeds," here spangle the hayfields in an endless variety of tints from brown through every shade of orange and gold to palest lemon and primrose hues. No garden has anything brighter, gayer, more joyous than those little flowers which mosaic an alpine slope.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915

EDITORIALS

Mexico

THE situation in Mexico, as may be seen through the news we were able to publish on Tuesday, from our correspondent in Mexico City, is at once critical and dangerous. There can be no question that the President has not in any way exaggerated the conditions in his public statements. He has exercised, we have no doubt, a wise restraint, but he sees that the personal ambitions and quarrels of a handful of men are being permitted to reduce a whole nation to misery, if not to actual starvation. In such circumstances mere humanity demands that something should be done. The question is to find a remedy which shall not be worse than the conditions to which it is to be applied.

The politician who habitually judges superficially, and who is devoid of the historical perspective which enables the trained diplomatist or the statesman to calculate the backward flight of the boomerang, shouts intervention, just as if intervention was an all round remedy for political ills in the manner Berkeley imagined tar water to be for physical ailments. Tar water, Mr. Balfour declared in a brilliant passage, fell, under the strain of the demands upon it, from the proud position of the universal panacea, to its normal level of the humblest drug in the pharmacopoeia. Intervention, as it is understood in common parlance, might go up like the rocket, but we are not convinced that it would not come down like the stick. At the same time there is a kind of intervention which might prove far more than a mere temporary success. It is intervention which might be based on a humane perception of the necessities of the people, rather than on the selfish demands of commerce or finance. The people of Mexico, our correspondent's letter makes it perfectly clear, are on the very verge of starvation. For months past their necessities have been disregarded by men whose sole object is the building up of their own power and interests. The recruiting sergeant has been successful because it is only in the barracks that a man can be sure of a dinner, and it is to the military chest instead of to the civil treasury that the peso finds its way. The Roman citizen of the empire was controlled largely through the corn ships of Africa. It is possible there may not be, indeed there is not, much resemblance between the political situation in Rome, under the Caesars, and the political situation in Mexico today, but the corn ships of the United States may have as powerful an effect on the political situation today as ever did the corn ships of the empire in Africa.

Mr. Wilson may find the key to the situation here. If he can show the people of Mexico that it is his object to assist them by feeding them, and not to exploit their mineral and other resources, he may become the master of the situation, and be able to exert an influence in the councils of the republic of exceptional weight and value. We are not in any way shutting our eyes to the difficulties of the situation. We know that the fact that the citizens of Veracruz found a temporary prosperity during the occupation of the port by the ships of the United States, does not mean that, when their necessities have been relieved, their ignorance and superstition may not remain to be exploited by every intriguer who can shout patriotic sentiments from under the national flag. Nevertheless we are equally certain of the value of doing right, and equally positive of the strength of rightdoing when it is done because it is right, and not from the basis that it pays best. Mr. Wilson, we are convinced, is statesman enough to find a way to impress the people of Mexico with the fact that he is determined to judge righteous judgment. Thence will come his opportunity for carrying out his policy of compelling, not at the point of the bayonet, but by sheer weight of popular opinion, the various leaders of the factions to come to terms, in an attempt to serve the true interests of the country.

In doing this we are perfectly clear he will have the support, not only of his own countrymen, but of those countries in Europe whose interests have been imperiled by the present struggle. It is said, as an argument against a possible agreement, that the United Kingdom will never agree to a recognition of this man or that man. As a matter of fact Downing Street has no intention whatever of recognizing any aspirant who has not previously been recognized by Washington. The misunderstanding which occurred in the course of the regime of Huerta will never be repeated. President Wilson will have the assistance of the United Kingdom in his attempt to save Mexico from itself.

In these circumstances we see no reason why the President's new departure should not be crowned with success. There is a considerable and steadily growing party in Mexico in favor of an, if necessary compulsory, agreement between the warring factions. This has been so clearly recognized by General Villa that he has already announced that he is perfectly prepared to eliminate himself from Mexican politics; to resign his military command, and to at once enter into negotiations with General Carranza, for the purpose of fulfilling the President's requirements, and so preventing the intervention of the United States in the affairs of the country. It has been hinted that this is because General Villa is, for the time being at any rate, at the nadir of his fortunes. The stiffneckedness and hesitancy of General Carranza is, in the same way, attributed to the fact that his fortunes are, on what Mr. Spurgeon was wont to call the up-grade. In such circumstances the new party ought to be able to assist Mr. Wilson, just as he should be able to strengthen it. On their joint efforts the immediate future of Mexico may quite likely rest.

History and Statecraft

PRESIDENT ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY of Yale University, in his recent talks to western alumni of that institution, has been emphasizing the need of a better understanding between the East and the West so that both sections may have a truly "national horizon." He also has stressed the abiding need of moral idealism to be shown by liberally educated men of the nation if it is to survive the temptations that come with mounting wealth, personal and national. Moreover, as he also made clear, "extension of the public service creates a need for better traditions of public service." A nation that is becoming a constant factor in shaping international affairs must rely more than ever before on citizens whose horizons are as broad as the world, and who know the past as well as the present chapter of the conflicts of humanity.

Isolation, physical, intellectual and political, having passed and a new era come, it is folly, says the president of Yale, for the state to ignore the service that the university and its graduates may render by providing the state with men that have "long views of history and politics," and that know something of the merits of theories of international relations as they have been tested in prior ages of history and with other peoples and democracies.

With this sort of plea other university leaders no doubt will appear before academic audiences during coming months. They will find the seed falling on comparatively fertile and responsive soil. Where such sowing is most needed, however, is where it is least likely to go on. It is to the masses living a wholly contemporaneous existence, who never have had vistas either into the past or the future, whose horizon is parochial and national at the best, and who are wedded to "short views," that the truth seen by President Hadley needs most to be brought.

If, as now is the case, a student of history fills the post of President of the republic, the fact that he weighs carefully, waits patiently, and speaks courteously, may be accounted for by his "long views," gained as an historian. He has access to records that illumine his way as they could not that of the layman, for he has been trained to weigh historical evidence. He withholds action until it is justified, because he knows how acts that seem comparatively limited in their contemporary effects have a way of shaping remote but great courses of history.

As to the Louisiana Capital

WITH the approach of a constitutional convention in Louisiana the question of location of the seat of government of that state again becomes a matter of interest. People unfamiliar with the history of Louisiana will probably be surprised to learn that the capital has done considerable wandering in the past. Under Spanish, French and American domination, New Orleans was the capital of Louisiana for about a century and a half. The capital was located at other times in Donaldsonville, Shreveport, Baton Rouge and some other places. The civil war had much to do with its unsteadiness. Baton Rouge is now the capital. The original state house was erected there in 1852. It was destroyed by the federals and for several years its whitened walls formed one of the picturesque landmarks of the lower Mississippi. The structure was rebuilt in 1882. In the interim the St. Louis hotel in New Orleans was the state house, and here were located the various governments belonging to the "carpet bag" and reconstruction era.

It appears that for many years New Orleans was regarded by the rest of the state as a most undesirable place for the seat of government. We read that the convention of 1845 was so hostile in this respect that the constitution it submitted to the electorate provided that the capital "should never be less than sixty miles from the city of New Orleans by the nearest traveling route and if on the Mississippi by the meanders of the same."

Even in later years, and down to the present day, there is a strong element in Louisiana that is opposed to its chief city as the center of political activity. A rider was attached to the call of the General Assembly of 1898 that prohibited the convention from considering a change in the location of the capital. A repetition of this is threatened now, and the belief obtains that New Orleans will attempt to deprive Baton Rouge of its principal distinction. Of course, all riders limiting the power of the people in the matter of adopting a constitution are themselves unconstitutional. Undoubtedly, the constitutional convention cannot be prohibited by the Legislature from submitting any provision of its liking, nor can the people be deprived of the right to vote for or against any provision submitted. It does not appear, on the surface at least, that New Orleans wishes to be the state capital, and it is only fair to say for it that it seems to be far more interested at present in the development of commercial strength than in regaining political prestige.

No North Polar Continent

IN 1913 an expedition set forth from the United States headed by Donald B. MacMillan, one of the chief purposes of which was to explore further a north polar continent reported seen by Robert E. Peary on his historic expedition of 1906, when he gained the pole, and which he named Crocker Land. Though MacMillan's precise whereabouts at the present time is unknown, an authentic message from him and his associates, written in May, has just come to his backers in the United States. In it he makes it clear that Admiral Peary was deceived by an Arctic mirage, and that the continent which was to furnish him and other naturalists with him so much material and so much fame does not exist. The evidence which the more thorough investigation of the problem by MacMillan puts at the disposal of experts in polar exploration is such that it is hardly likely to be challenged, and Admiral Peary is not in a position to challenge it, even if he cared to do so, which is doubtful, for his original announcement of the discovery was guarded. From tidal indications and from what seemed to be dimly outlined forms of distant mountains he inferred the existence of a region of terra firma, which his successor now proves to be only fantasy. It is in the Antarctic or south polar regions that naturalists with a taste for adventure are now getting information indicating conditions which, in the north, have been proved mythical.

It is the good fortune of all explorers of the MacMillan type that they can turn with reasonable hopes of encouragement to well endowed and enterprising societies that exist to gather complete collections of the world's fauna, flora and like forms of wealth. Individual patrons are not so steadily devoted to financing and equipping collectors as are societies of the rank of the American Museum of Natural History of New York city. Contemporary explorers also have this great advantage over men of an earlier day: they can assemble a staff far higher in character and in culture than the pioneers had to aid them. The aids of the new sort are efficient on the practical side, and they have in addition a wealth of special knowledge that fits them to meet possible contingencies.

Land in Canada a Main Resource

CANADA has broad acres, and it never was more grateful for this than it is today. When other industries, affected by a universal condition, have become stagnant, the thought of the people of the Dominion turns naturally to their main material resource, the land, because the soil offers the earliest and the surest solution of the most pressing of their problems. There is land enough in Canada for all; there are people enough in Canada to cultivate many times the acreage now in use. The question is how to get a larger number of these people, than are engaged in farming at present, into the ranks of agricultural producers. For Canada, the British empire and the world at large are evidently going to need next year, and throughout the future, all the foodstuffs that the broad and fertile Dominion can raise and market.

Hand in hand with the question of production is the question of relief. In proportion as the surplus population of the towns and cities is reduced by a movement to the soil, and in proportion as production is increased, the demand for relief will diminish. Recently members of the federal cabinet held at Ottawa a conference with mayors from many communities in the Dominion with relation to works of relief, and, as we learn from reports of the meeting, agricultural production was the point on which practically the entire proceedings revolved.

Manifestly, to induce the unemployed, in greater numbers than at present are seeking this means of livelihood and independence, to settle on the unoccupied land, a plan of action is necessary. The first clause of a resolution passed at the conference recited that "Inasmuch as it is the opinion of this body that the final solution of the unemployment condition in Canada must come from the placing of idle agriculturists on the land, to this end we would strongly urge that immediate steps be taken to select suitable agricultural districts throughout the Dominion where conditions are favorable for settlement; settlers to be allotted not more than forty acres each and to receive from the government, by way of a loan, sufficient money to purchase stock and such implements as are required and to assist the settlers until such time as they can become self-sustaining, such advances to be charged against the land and to be repayable in instalments covering a period of years."

This seems to be a rational method of dealing with the situation, and equally rational appears the recommendation that, in granting these allotments, provision be made for those Canadian veterans that shall elect, upon returning home, to pursue the honorable and lucrative calling of agriculture. Canada is driven now to take a step which we believe should be taken in any circumstances, and one which the future, no doubt, will pronounce wise. A proprietary interest in the soil, with fair prospects of securing ultimately an independence, should appeal to the thousands of the competent unemployed in the urban districts of the Dominion.

On Organization

IN THESE days it is not surprising that some thinkers seem to foresee democracy as a whole revising its opinions on the question of organization. The most generally accepted methods of race progress can be broadly summed up by the terms individualism and collectivism, and one or other of these views—in conflict as to whether man advances best and fastest by dint of separate or combined endeavor—is to be found at the root of experimental efforts in every country striving after social, educational, and economic development.

That collectivism, obviously dependent upon organization, is welcomed by democracy for the furtherance of sectional and communal interests, is witnessed to by the growth of trade unions and multifarious but allied associations; yet democracy more often than not hesitates to indorse this tenet for national purposes, unwilling possibly to incur particular obligations where compensations will only be generally distributed. Before criticizing this attitude, it is well to remember that socialism, which is a form of collectivism, remains an ideal, and that the most stringent state organization in the world has ultimated in kultur, which, equally related to collectivism, bears little resemblance to socialism as popularly understood.

Individualism, in the past, fearing to hamper freedom, has appeared to contemn organization, thereby leaving the national utilization of its great benefits to chance; but a gradual approach to a change of policy has received strong impetus from the great lesson now open to all democracy, namely, that by which ever path progress may be pursued, under modern conditions, organization must lead it to or from its goal. Hence a necessity for the just appreciation of its importance. Collectivism in the main, under fairly satisfactory conditions, has seemed prone to render its organization too unquestioning an obedience, thus opening the door to its worship as a fetish or its sufferance as a benevolent despotism—and none of these modes bring democracy one whit nearer the realization of self-government. A regenerated individualism, on the other hand, holds out more than a hope for a truly constructive future. Enlightened by a wider scope of activity, democratized by an intelligent organization, whose drift and tendencies should never escape the ken of its adherents, it could in its new phase go far toward a better understanding of democracy's own problems, and the remedying of its defects, whether found in preaching or in practise.

Notes and Comments

THE weak point in Mr. Bryan's case, in his difference of opinion with the President, seems to us to be acceptance of the earlier stages in the development of Mr. Wilson's German policy. That policy presents an admirable example of logical expansion. When Mr. Bryan accepted the now famous phrase "strict accountability," he surely committed himself to the next step which was the President's Lusitania note. Having signed the Lusitania note, Mr. Bryan surely once more cut the ground from under his own feet with respect to the very protest he is now making. In writing of the German reply to this note we expressed the opinion that if the President did not take into account its full significance he could scarcely lay claim to be considered a statesman. It would appear from recent happenings that Mr. Wilson did, as we never doubted, comprehend the full meaning of his words. But Mr. Bryan, apparently, scarcely perceived the responsibility of his signature.

SOME time ago we pointed out the ridiculousness of supposing that the cattle boats were being used as a means of conveying American boys to Europe for the war. Since then United States District Attorney Anderson, of Boston, has held an inquiry into this particular complaint, and has brushed the whole thing away as the merest cobweb of rumor. The simple fact is that if boys wish to go to the war, nobody would need to offer any attraction to them, and nobody could invent a means of stopping them. As a matter of fact the difficulty in England today is not, and never has been, the number of recruits, but the question of equipping them. A shortage of men might arise in the future, but it is an open secret that whether the recruiting officers are getting as many as they want or not, they are getting more than can be equipped.

IT WOULD seem that if the United States merchant marine is to be restored, or even if it is to be prevented from showing a greater decline in 1915 than in any recent year, something must be done to modify or to prevent the operation of the seamen's law which otherwise is due to become effective on Nov. 2, next. This law, it is alleged, will make the sailing of United States vessels so costly, as compared with vessels sailing under other flags, that heavy loss to the former is certain to ensue. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company long since gave notice that it could not and would not attempt to compete with Japanese liners if it were subjected to the provisions of the La Follette act. It proposes to withdraw all of its vessels on or about Nov. 4. The defect in this kind of legislation seems to be that, while it undertakes to create a high standard for the treatment of crews on American vessels, it does not take into account the fact that this standard is not required of their competitors.

ILLINOIS' state university has just had transferred to it by legislative authority a fund which accrues to it from taxation that has extended over a term of a few years and that now aggregates $5,000,000. It is items of educational news like this from state capitals like Springfield, Madison, St. Paul, Lansing and Indianapolis that cause a stir among the presidents of Columbia, Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Vassar and Smith. Automatically as the wealth of the state increases the resources of the state university expand. Each revaluation of citizens' property provides for a larger institutional capital. It is not a question of favor of one or more individuals but of a guaranteed right. Buildings need not be named after donors with questionable reputations or characters, nor must structures be designed by the architects favored by generous patrons. The state that pays the bills imposes no doctrines, theological or economic. Partizan regents may; but in so doing they run counter to a liberal theory that is bound in time to be fairly practised.

AS COMPARED with 1914, the building of church edifices in the United States, it is anticipated, will this year fall off about one third. Of the $400,000,000 raised annually by the people of the United States for the support of Christian work about $30,000,000 goes toward the erection of new church buildings. This item, it is thought, will be reduced to $20,000,000 in 1915. It is further estimated that while in the past as much as $10,000,000 has been put into new structures in a single summer, not more than $4,000,000 will be expended for this purpose during the present season. There is something characteristically American in the added statement that, while church building is going to be dull for some time to come in New England, with the possible exception of Rhode Island, and in the middle West and South, it is going to be nearly normal in the extreme Northwest and the northern Mississippi valley, because the wheat crop was good in those sections last year.

IT IS a strange circumstance that the establishment of game preserves in Canada, as in the United States, has tended father to bring about indifference than to preserve popular interest in bird conservation. Once preserves are established the public seems to think that the birds will automatically be protected. There are game preserves in Ontario, but recently it has been deemed necessary that organized effort be directed toward the conservation of wild duck. Some of the residents of the province have taken the matter in hand. Until a short time ago the district that embraces Belleville, Peterboro, Stirling, Campbellford and Cobourg was well stocked with this game. Recent depletion is charged against certain commercial interests. High prices readily obtained, it is said, have promoted destructive activity. The bird and game conservation societies on both sides of the line, evidently, must prod the public out of its indifference and sense of irresponsibility.